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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 14. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th Jan.	Plassy			7,622
26th „	Dongola		Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta			7,393
9th „	Macedonia X			11,089
16th „	Malwa †			10,941
23rd „	Dongola		Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua			10,992
8th „	Moree X			10,911
15th „	Caledonia			7,622
22nd „	Dongola @		Mooltan @	20,700
29th „	Kaiser-I-Hind			11,430
5th April.	Naldera X			15,998
9th „	Devanha		Extra steamer	8,099
12th „	Malwa			10,941
19th „	Dongola		Maloja *	20,700
26th „	Macedonia			11,082
3rd May.	Delta		China X	7,952
10th „	Mantua			10,902
17th „	Dongola		Mongolia *	16,388
24th „	Caledonia			7,622
31st „	Delta		Narkunda *	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
30th Jan.	MASHOBRA	8,324
6th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,900
22nd „	MORVADA	9,103
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st „	DUMANA	9,800
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th „	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th „	MASHOBRA	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

19th Jan.	NAGPORE*		5,283
25th „	KIDERPORE*		5,334
25th „	NALDERA		15,992
3rd Feb.	JEYPORE*		5,318
6th „	OBRA*		5,462
20th „	ULA*		5,310
21st „	SICILIA †		6,813
22nd „	CHINA		7,952
29th „	LAHORE,*		5252
18th March	SOUDAN§		6,896
24th April	SICILIA§		6,813

§ Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.
† Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
17th January	BANKURA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
18th „	VARSOVA	Busreh via K'chi
19th „	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
21st „	VITA	Karachi via K'war
23rd „	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa,

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S. JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1280.

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	7250	29 Dec	18th Jan
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	4 Jan	18th
Yomei Maru	S. Yamamura	7151	12th Jan	22nd „
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	16th Jan	28th „
Genoa Maru	T. Matsuda	6785	18th Jan	1st Feb
*Isado Maru	L. Nirei	5898	27th Jan	10th „

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	205	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Branch ..... Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 4,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 29,98,630
Reserve Fund Rs. 19,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B. A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar.)
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General, Baroda State.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Narottam Morarji, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchase and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 73,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Surabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Pangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI, Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserve Fund 21,00,400
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
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D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

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The Secretary,
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J. C. BOSE,
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235/10, Bowbazar Street.
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Managing Agents.
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A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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HEAD OFFICE: 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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MERCHANT TAILORS,
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AMRUTANJA
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
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WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
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Apply
S. N. GUNDI.
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A MALE TEACHER to teach English at 42, Tardeo, time between 3 to 4, or 4 to 5 p.m. The applicant should call at the above address between 3 and 4 p.m. Parsi preferred.
C R9274

A GUJARATI GRADUATE TEACHER (B.A.) of respectable family desires TUITIONS, second Language Sanskrit, optional History Economics. Write Box No. 9984, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9470

WANTED—SEVERAL AGENTS for a firm in Punjab, salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp to MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A 9453

WANTED—APPLICANTS desiring posts of Clerks, Teachers, Overseers, Typists, Engineers, Doctors and Station Masters etc. to consult with KAPOOR AND CO. Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R9474

WANTED—A Hindu COMPOUNDER, Gujrati preferred. Apply personally to Dr. G. V. MERCHANT, Vandrawalla Mala, Ramvadi, Kalbadevi.
A. R9461

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS in all parts of India Burma for securing advertisements on commission. Apply at once to Post Box No. 394 Calcutta.
A R9452

WANTED—Three Gujarati AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES (B.Ag's) on Rs. 75 p.m. with travelling and horse allowance for agricultural improvement work. Apply at once with testimonials to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Rajkot State, Kathiawar.
A 18597

WANTED—One GRADUATE and one MATRIC. Pay according to qualifications. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to the HEAD MASTER, Madrasa-i-Shawkat-i-Islam, Vantheli (Sorath) (Junagadh State).
A R9460

WANTED—An experienced Gujrati knowing SUPERINTENDENT for Amreli Kapole Boarding in Kathiawar. Lodging and Boarding free. Can provide quarters for family. Write stating terms to KHUSHALDAS K. PAREKH, 253, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3.
A R9442

WANTED ADVERTISING and SELLING AGENTS in every town in India, Burma and Ceylon for distributing our circulars, handbills and Catalogues and selling our Patent Medicines and Pure Scents. Apply at once for terms etc.
S. PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street Dharamtola, Calcutta.
A W

WANTED—BUILDING SUPERVISOR to take charge of the building of an extension of the General Offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Only men with thorough practical knowledge of construction with fine dressed ashlar and reinforced concrete in public buildings in Bombay need apply stating the nature of their experience and salary previously drawn. Pay according to qualifications. Apply CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.
A18603

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS to sell Washing and Toilet-Soaps of a well reputed and a long standing concern, at all the Chief Cities, Towns and Districts of Gujarat, Kathiawad, Zalwood and Sanrastra Firms and Individuals having good standing, experience influence and business integrity need apply, with full particulars. Individuals should state their age and occupation to Box No. 9972 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 9432

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODOWNS 90 by 25 at Mazgaon. Best for factories and storing house, fine structures, inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO., c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.
C R9472

TO BE LET.—OFFICE PREMISES, 2nd floor. Hornby Road, over Soundy Co. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS CO., Elphinstone Circle.
C R9475

COMMODIOUS FLAT TO LET, in a newly built, chocolate coloured, four storeyed house, opposite to two elephants, Girgaon Back Road. Apply within.
C R9371

TO LET—A BUNGALOW at Virle Parle, two minutes' walk from Station with best accommodation garden and well. See HAKIMJI AMJI, Dhobi Galli, Zakaria Masjid, Phone No. 9234.
C R9363

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—For Vegetarian Hindus at Alawia Building, Block No. B. C. opp. Ilyas Mills, Tardeo. Apply within.
C R9274

TO BE LET—Suitable upper floor of 77, Motlibai Street Apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street
C R9258

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

Photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Used CARS and LORRIES of well-known make, Daimler Brisco, Clement-Bayard, Storey, Studebaker, Austin, Vinot and Citroen. Lorries: White United and Thornycroft. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
JA R9398

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PRINTING PRESS with Marathi types and perfumery materials. AWASTHE BROTHERS Sarangpur, C.I.
R9458

WANTED—DOBBIES must be in perfect working order 12 to 20 Shafts new or second-hand, quoting the lowest price. Reply to Box No. 9982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A18613

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THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects, Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS desiring qualification for study in England. Special Coaching for Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Bombay Centre) as well as for B. Com. of London, Colombo Centre, and Banking, Accountancy and Commerce Diploma Examinations (Bombay). Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Apollo Street.
M R9448

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Preparation for Corporation of Accountants, London Chamber of Commerce examinations (personal or postal). Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, opp. Whiteaways.
M R9966

DAR-UL ULOOM, (Muslim High School), Panchgani.—Accommodation in two first class and one second class dormitories being already filled, a special class accomodating 24 students is arranged in a special Bungalow; 16 students have already been taken in and only 8 more could be admitted. Parents desirous of sending boys should immediately apply to avoid disappointment. The Hony. Secretary regrets very much there is no more room. University Commission has paid a visit to the Dar-ul-uloom and certified it to be upto the standard required. Fit students desirous of appearing for the University Examinations will be able to do so. HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE, Hony. Secretary, Khoja Moholla, Bombay, 3.
M18606

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS
BY CAPT. NEMO.

BOMBAY 9th EXTRA MEETING—3 Winners and 3 places only will be given and a very dark fluke for Rs. 5. Don't miss to-day's race you will be happy. Hurry up from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 11, Ropewalk Street next to Temple Bar, Fort
S R9467

PROFESSION.

RADICAL CURE and SUPREME HEALTH through nature.—The easiest and surest way to banish the most chronic ailments, to regain radiant health, and to rebuild youthful vigour revealed in the 'New Science of Life.' Price Re. 1 in advance.
K. P. GUPTA.
The Pioneer Naturopathiste
23, Karanghinta,
BENARES CITY
B

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will be compered favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

EARN, AT YOUR HOME RS. 3, 30, 52 A DAY—We guarantee the earning on Socks and Banians Machine 320 2,500 4,700. ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Bombay.
T R9473

PURE HENNA—We are cultivators of largest fields of Henna and supplying leaves and powders, at very moderate rates. Orders for large or small quantity solicited. THE ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, Delhi.
T R9283

ONLY RS. 7-15-0.—The above will bring you a beautiful piece of all wool DONEGAL TWEED enough to make a Sporting Jacket in 3 colours: Grey, Black and Brown mixture; the up to date colours.—Only a small quantity left. Order to-day: if not satisfied may be returned:—THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, Post Bangalore.
T 18589

FEW YARDS ONLY LEFT—Of our well known genuine all wool DONEGAL TWEED 54 inch. wide in 3 shades:—Grey Mixture, Black Mixture, and Brown Mixture only Rs. 3-15-6 per yard. Write at once to:—THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, Post Bangalore.
T 18588

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for 1 month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Secondhand Typewriters. All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T

CORONA Standard Folding Portable TYPEWRITER, Latest Improved Model, with case complete Rs. 207. Slightly used Corona No. 3. Rs 100—125—135. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible, like new, at exceptionally reduced prices. Also Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati Typewriters. Secondhand machines from Rs. 40 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies, Spare Parts, etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, opp Messrs Cox and Co., Fort, Bombay.
T

PERSONAL.

WILL any charitably disposed Lady or Gentleman kindly help a Parsee with Rupees Two Thousand only with moderate interest to start his business. Promising to return the account in twenty instalments at Rs. 100 per month. This act of kindly helping will ever be remembered. Please apply Box No. 9979, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R9447

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rupees four thousands on immoveable property. No Brokers. Apply with term to Box No. 9983, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R9469

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Central Khilafat Committee's following properties:—
Lot No. 1.—Stock of TIMBER, lying at the Chhotani Saw Mills Sewri.
Lot No. 2.—Stock of HARDWARE, lying at Chinch Bunder Godown.
Lot No. 3.—LANDS, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and STORES of the Chhotani Saw Mills and Siding.
Forms of offer and conditions of sale in respect of Lot No. 3 and lists of goods comprised in lots 1 and 2 above can be had from the undersigned at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer.
Intending purchasers will be allowed to inspect the goods comprised in Lots Nos. 1 and 2 on a previous application.
The last date for sending in the offers is the 31st day of January, 1924.
Offers can be sent for any one or more of the aforesaid three lots.
OMAR SOBANI
MOULVI MAHOMEDALLY
143, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
18534

VALVOLINE OIL CO.

MR. C. W. H. P. WAUD, ceased to be employed by the above Company from the 1-12-23, and the "Power of Attorney" granted to him was cancelled from that date.
R9476

VALVOLINE OIL CO.

MR. H. J. LEACH has been appointed MANAGER of our Bombay Agency from 1st January, 1924, in place of Mr. C. W. H. P. Waud, whose services with the Company terminated from 1-12-23.
R9476

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned MORARJI MULJI, ARDESHIR SORABJI DALAL and CURSETJI SORABJI DALAL in the business of Share and Stock Brokers has been DISSOLVED as and from this day. Mr. Cursetji Sorabji Dalal has retired from the said partnership. The abovenamed Morarji Mulji and Ardeshir Sorabji Dalal will continue the said business in the name of Messrs. Morarji and Ardeshir on their own account and the said Mr. Cursetji Sorabji Dalal will do the business of a Share and Stock Broker in his own name.

Dated this 16th day of January 1924.

MORARJI MULJI,
ARDESHIR SORABJI DALAL.
CURSETJI SORABJI DALAL.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS.
(Near Sir J. J. School of Art).

SPECIAL EVENING COURSES.

THE following courses of lectures will be delivered free of charge.
1. Six lectures on "THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES"; on TUESDAYS at 6 p.m., beginning on the 29th January, 1924, by Principal M. L. Tannan.
2. Six lectures on "THE ECONOMICS OF THE INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY"; on FRIDAYS at 6 p.m., beginning on the 18th January, 1924, by Prof. M. J. Antia.
3. Four lectures on "FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA", on WEDNESDAYS at 6 p.m., beginning on the 6th February 1924, by Prof. H. L. Kaji.

Persons desirous of attending the above courses are required to enrol their names in the office before they are allowed to attend them.
18627

NOTICE.

Re: 40 Bank of India, Ltd., shares Nos. 44461/500 in the joint names of Messrs. Arjun Narpar and Hirji Khetsey (both deceased).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificates in respect of the above mentioned shares have been LOST or MISLAID. The Public are hereby warned against dealing with the said shares in any way. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Bank within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued.
Bombay, 11th January 1924.
R9450

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18272

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.
"TEMPLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT

This cement has been recognised to be the best cement all over, being far above the British Standard Specification and is superior to other Indian Brands and imported cement. Regularly supplied to Government. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, has certified this cement to be best. Apply for further particulars and our Booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DOSABHAI RUSTOMJI UMRIGAR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has in exercise of the power of sale, vested in him under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 17th day of March, 1921, and further charge dated 16th August, 1922 and made between Mahomed Ibrahim bin Shaiku Mia Coor, Mahomed Ismail bin Shaiku Mia Coor and Baloo Mia bin Shaiku Mia Coor of the one part and the said Dosabhai Rustomji Umrigar of the other part contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of the Quit and ground rent tenure of land or ground, situate at New Kazi Street, now called Pinjrapole Street, on the West side thereof, without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6322-6323 and Street Nos. 70 to 79 Pinjrapole Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 68-69 New No. 7386, Old Survey No. 1751 and New Survey No. 875, containing by admeasurement 308 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Haji Bachoo Varoja on or towards the South by Pinjrapole Street on or towards the East by the property of Badruddin Bin Abdulla Coor and on or towards the West by New Kazi Street.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1924.
A. B. VAIDYA,
For Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18625.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 667 of 1923.
Coram, Kajiji J.,
10th October, 1923.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

HENRY C. STEPHENS, a firm, carrying on business in the City of London, England, by their duly constituted Attorney, Henry Alfred Handley Payne, Attorney of the High Court of Bombay, residing in Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDULHUSSEIN MAHOMEDALLY BOTI, carrying on business at 270, Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

THE PLAINTIFFS pray that the Defendant, his servants and Agents may be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Honourable Court from selling or exposing for sale in India Ink put up in Bottles bearing the labels complained of or any other colourable imitation of the Plaintiffs' labels likely to deceive or mislead purchasers of the Ink of the Plaintiffs' manufacture that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Defendant may be similarly restrained by an interim Order and injunction of this Honourable Court in terms of prayer A of the Plaint for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the Ink put up in Bottles bearing the labels complained of in the possession of the Defendant that all Bottles in the Defendant's possession bearing the labels complained of and all labels, if any, in his possession or control and any blocks or other implements capable of being used for printing of the same which may be in his possession or control (if any) may be delivered up to the Plaintiffs or their representative in India for destruction that an account may be taken of all ink bearing the labels complained of and of all the sales by the Defendant and of the Defendant's profits of such sale and that the Defendant be decreed to pay the amount of such profits to the Plaintiffs for costs of the suit and for such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require, and the suit being this day called on for Consent Decree the Plaintiffs appearing by Advocate and the Defendant appearing in person and consenting to this Decree THIS COURT DOTH by and with such consent ORDER that the Defendant Abdulhussein Mahomedally Boti, his servants and Agents be and they are and each of them is hereby restrained from selling or exposing for sale in India Ink put up in Bottles bearing the labels complained of or any other colourable imitation of the Plaintiffs' labels likely to deceive or mislead purchasers of the Ink of the Plaintiffs' manufacture AND THIS COURT by and with such consent DOTH FURTHER ORDER that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs their costs of this suit and of the Notice of Motion herein, dated the third day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, when taxed and noted in the margin hereof and that he do give up the costs of the amendment granted to him by the Chamber Order herein dated the twenty-ninth day of June last.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of October one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

By the Court,
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 31st day of October, 1923.
Consent Decree drawn on application of Messrs. PAYNE & COMPANY,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
Certified to be a true copy.
The 31st day of October, 1923.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
C18591

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Coy.'s Act VII of 1913,
and
In the matter of the STEWART JACKS (MOTORS), LTD., (In Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of February, 1924, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims and their names and addresses of their attorneys, if any to the undersigned at his office 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, or in person or by their attorneys, to come in and to prove their said debts and claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution before such debts and claims are proved.

Dated this day at Bombay 12th of January, 1924.
N. H. MOOS.
Liquidator.
C18599

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1913
and
In the matter of The Malabar Forests and Rubber Company Limited and Reduced.

The said Malabar Forests and Rubber Company, Limited, and Reduced
Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla, on the 2nd July, 1923, for confirming the resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rs. 1,00,00,000 (one crore) to Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty lacks) is directed to be heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla in Chambers on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January, 1924.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1924.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA
AND DIVAN.
Attorneys for the patitioning Company.
C18618

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1919 OF 1923.

AMULAKHCHAND MEWARAM, a firm, of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
DURGAPRASAD LALMAN, a firm, of Auraiya ..... Defendants.
To,
The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE NOTE that the hearing of above suit which was fixed for the 8th day of January, 1924, stands adjourned to the 25th day of March, 1924.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1924.
Yours truly,
MALVI MODY RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C18621

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held in Bombay on the 11th day of January, 1924, at the instance of Mr. Framroze Edulji Dinshaw of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant in exercise of the power of sale vested in him under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of April, 1922, and made between Messrs. Amahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy, Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Ibrahim Adamji Peerbhoy and Adibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy of the one part and the said Mr. Framroze Edulji Dinshaw of the other part and with consent and concurrence of the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 2433 of 1923 wherein the said Adibhoy Adamji Peerbhoy is the Plaintiff and the said Mahomedaly Adamji Peerbhoy, Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and Ibrahim Adamji Peerbhoy are Defendants, Our clients Messrs. Nizamudin Abdul Gafoor Patel and Alisaheb bin Abdul Gafoor Patel have purchased the undermentioned property ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 257 square yards or thereabouts (held under a lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 99 years commencing from 1st May, 1874, at the yearly rent of Rs. 16-1-0 renewable for ever upto the termination of each term of 33 years but at such rent as may then be reserved by the Government) situate at Erskin Road, (Near Null Bazar) in the City and Registration Sub-Disrtict of Bombay together with the building standing thereon which said premises bear Collector's Old No. 195, New Nos. 16,200, Old Survey No. 1424 and New Survey No. 4709 and are assessed under C Ward No. 6812 Street Nos. 68-74 and 13-17 and are bounded, on or towards the North by Khoja Street Cross Lane, on or towards the South by Erskin Road aforesaid, on or towards the East partly by a passage and partly by the property of Sir Mohomed Yoosuf Sodagar and on or towards the West by the property of Nizamudin Abdul Gafoor Patel.

Dated this 14th day of January 1924.
A. B. VAIDYA,
For Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18624.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BHIMJI DESSEY, Bolt Manufacturers, residing at 2nd Kumbharwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

PARVATIBAI, widow of Bhimji Dessey, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Kumbharwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) REGISTRAR

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of December, 1923.

Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C18619.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of HAMIR SIDICK, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Musician ..... Deceased.

SUNDERDAS THAKERSEY of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, an Executor according to the tenor of the Will ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) REGISTRAR.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of December, 1923.

Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C18620

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham (English).
1 pair Kathiawady horse, quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

On SUNDAY, the 20th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Raj Mahal" Altamount Road Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, Blackwood open carved furniture cottage piano, ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old China ware, wall and table clocks, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass door books and silver cases, revolving book stands hat stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc., and one Fiat Landaulette in perfect order.

The property of Meherji H. Kothari, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SECONDHAND MOTOR CARS, SPARE PARTS AND OFFICE FURNITURE ETC., OF THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE CO. LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the official Liquidator of the above company now (in Liquidation). Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-DAY WEDNESDAY the 16th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Lamington Road, Jetha Street, (next to Powell and Co.)

9 Ford Motor Cars, 10 Scripp Booth Motor Cars, 1 Pullman Motor Car, one lot spare parts, one lot accessories, one Crane Furnace etc., Office furniture such as, Office tables, chairs, benches Typewriter, copying press, ceiling fans, Glassdoor cupboard etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 16th January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 26521.

A rare opportunity to the money people to buy a bungalow at Peddar Road.

Auction sale of very valuable bungalow known as "Bostan" at Peddar Road and very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, in the same bungalow.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the very valuable property and the household furniture mentioned below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Pension and Tax (redeemed) tenure admeasuring 3852 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger piece land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 17, 309, 434 381 and 616-Collector's New No. 88, 209, 2316, 2259 and 2861 Old Survey Nos. 81 and 8148 and New Survey Nos. 7116, 7117, 2/7118, 7109 and 7119 and Cadastral Survey No. 722 with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon called "Bostan" assessed by the Municipality under (D) Ward Nos. 3454, 3451, 3456, (1) and 3466 (1) and Street Nos. 9, 6 and 11 Altamount Road and 53 and 55 Peddar Road all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Peddar Road, in the City and registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Narandas Vallabhdas Dossa on or towards the West partly by the property of late Mr. Dhanjishaw Captain and partly by the Peddar Road aforesaid on or towards the North by a proposed road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Rahimbhoy Valli Mahomed and partly by the property of late Mr. Dhanjishaw Captain.

AND

Also the very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dressing tables mirror and plain almyrahs wardrobes, marble top tables, table ornaments, silver show cases, velvet & plush lined drawing room suites, cabinets, gramophones with records screens mahoganized bedroom furniture, single and double bedsteads dressin chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, rich cut glass electric chandeliers table lamps, lights ceiling and table fans etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort or the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF PRESSES AND MILLS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FORT PRESS AT COLABA.

By the order of the Directors of the Fort Press Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 30th January 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Fort Press at Arthur Bunder Colaba, the said Fort Press with the buildings and machinery described as under.

PARTICULARS OF LAND AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Arthur Bunder, Colaba (unexpired period of lease 39 years from 1st July 1923) containing by admeasurements 4800 plus 14 square yards or thereabouts (annual rent Rs. 9.949 plus Rs. 28-14-3) registered in the books of the Bombay Municipality under ward No. 402-404 Street Nos. 41, 42, 43 bounded and surrounded on all sides by roads situate on land belonging to the Colaba Land Company with buildings and structures thereon as under:—

1. 6 big godowns about 90ft. by 45ft.
2. Press factory building about 100ft. by 90ft.
3. Office quarters.
4. Boiler house.
5. Machine shop.
6. Store room and
7. Motor garage.

Particulars of machinery on the premises.

3 full Presses of Nasmyth Wilson and Co. with fittings complete in working order.

1 Pumping Engine of 4 Pumps Rams 3in Diameter.

1 Pumping Engine of 4 Pumps Rams 1½in. Dia.

Both of Nasmyth and Co.'s make.

1 Lancashire Boiler 24ft. by 7ft. by Damel Adamson, 100lbs. pressure per square inch. 44 N.H.P. 25 years old.

1 Cotton opener.
1 Vertical Engine for working cotton opener
1 Vertical boiler feed engine,
1 feed heater.
1 Self-acting screw cutting lathe 12ft. long.
1 Small lathe.
1 Drill machine.
2 Water storage big W.I. Tanks for presses.

Factory complete with implements tools and accessories in good working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Haji Mahomed Vallad, Mahomed Abdulla Bhaijee (Insolvent), will consider at his office in the High Court on FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), the bids received for the said insolvent's right, title and interest in the immoveable properties, salt pans, batty fields, etc., at the Public Auction held on the 21st December, 1923, as also the higher offers since received, as also any further offers which the intending purchasers may give. The said auction bidders and the persons who have already given higher offer as also any intending purchasers are therefore requested to attend at the aforesaid time and place. The sale will be considered, and, if thought fit, confirmed there and then and no subsequent offers will be entertained thereafter.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO OWNERS OF ENGINEERING AND MOTOR WORKSHOPS.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS, 1 NEW MOTOR CYCLE, ENGINEERING AND MOTOR WORKSHOP MACHINERIES AND TOOLS, SELF-MEASURING PETROL PUMP, MOTOR ACCESSORIES, ETC., ETC.

By order of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th January, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises formerly occupied by The Motor and Allied Products Co., at Bellasis Road, opposite Alexandra Cinema, Byculla, the following:—

1 Self-measuring Petrol Pump with underground steel tank of 2,000 gallon capacity.
3 second-hand Motor Cars.
1 New Motor Cycle.
3 Accessory Show Cases.

Several lots of accessories such as motor car and motor cycle horns, lamps, clutch, lining cushions and tools.

6 Electric Fans (large size) as good as new with regulators complete.

2 Fancy, Electric Wall Lamp Brackets (complete).

3 Fancy Electric Wall Lamp Brackets (complete).

1 lot of 33 Electric Lamps, Shades and Bulbs.

Several lots of Motor Car Tyres (various sizes).

Several lots of Motor Car Tubes (various sizes).

Several lots of Motor Cycle Tyres (various sizes).

Several lots of Motor Cycle Tubes (various sizes).

1 Slotting Machine.
1 Power Drilling Machine.
1 Power Emery Grinder.
1 Electric Motor, 15 H.-P., complete with switch and starter.
1 lot of Steel Shaftings, including brackets and wooden beams.
1 "Yale" Hoist, 2 ton capacity, complete with chains, steel beam and wooden posts.
1 Battery Charging Plant.
58 tins of Motor Car Enamel or Paint.
And other Workshop fittings, accessories and tools.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and goods should be taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale after making payment in full.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST PINJRAPOLE AS ALSO AUCTION SALE OF AN EQUAL UNDIVIDED HALF SHARE IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VILLE PARLE, WITH ALUMINIUM WORKS STANDING THEREON CALLED THE BEERSAIN ALUMINIUM WORKS VILLE PAREE TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, MACHINERY, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Beersain Kishonlal in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of August 1922 and made beween the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the following properties will be put up for sale on the respective premises by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers on FRIDAY, the 18th day of January 1924 and on SATURDAY, the 19th day of January 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) respectively.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1—On FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1924 at 4-30 p.m (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate at first Pinjrapole in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 194 New No. 1547, Old Survey No. 40/28, New Survey No. 638 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5641 Street No. 13 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and South by the properties belonging to the Pinjrapole on or towards the West by the first Pinjrapole Street and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage.

LOT NO. 2—ON SATURDAY, the 19th day of January, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

An equal undivided half share in the following hereditaments and premises first described with the Aluminium Works standing thereon called the Beersain Aluminium Works, Ville Parle and in all other the engines, machinery, tools implements, secondly described.

FIRSTLY—All that piece of land of the Khote Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle, Salsette District Thana, Registration District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 3,731 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Entry No. 933 and Survey No. 193, Pot No. 4 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Gabrice Julian Morus, on or towards the East by the property of Bhicaji Cullianji and beyond Godbunder Road, on or towards the South by the property of Alice Pascel Coutintio and on or towards the West partly by the property of Philip John Norought and partly by the property of Francis Misquitte.

SECONDLY—2 oil engines, 4 presses No. 3/2—4½, 2½, 5 spinning lathe, 2 screw cutting lathe, 4 cutting lathe, 3 rolling lathe, 1 circle cutting machine, 1 Kandora machine, 40 pulleys, 1 electric dynamo, 1 hundred and fifty dye and puncturing tools or thereabouts 40 charak polish machines, 1 buff polish machine, 2 bellows for furnaces, spinning implements and lathe tools for Nadrasi works with shaftings, stands, patas etc., 2 bullock carts (Khatara), 5 oxen, dyes puncherings etc. 1 clock, 1 typewriter, a lot of tools used by fitters, 1 stamp punching machine, 1 water pumps, 4 iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 1 motor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned Auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

TIMBER AUCTION.

Teak squares of all description for furniture-makers, contractors, house-builders and timber merchants.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY, the 18th day of January, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Auction at Sewri Pond, by order of Messrs. F. K. Mody and Sons and on account and at the risk of the concerned

Walace's Bangkok Crown Star 1st class, Fokar Molmin selected, Steel Rangoon Findley Molmin, Richy Bangkok, Miller Saygon and other marks' timbers in suitable lots.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT SUSSEX ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Currimbhai Allibhai Chagla, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee, under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of December, 1921, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sussex Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 360 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 215, New No. A/13742, Old Survey No. 432 and New Survey No. A/3636 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Byculla Police Chowky, on or towards the West by Parel Road, on or towards the North by the property known as Mody Minar and on or towards the South by Sussex Road and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 7462 (1) and Street No. 37.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Mighty Five New Universal Drama

"CROSSED WIRES"

Starring the pet Screen Beauty
GLADYS WALTON
in an extremely catchy Society Picture of To-day
THE ESCAPADES OF A TELEPHONE GIRL WHO BROKE INTO SOCIETY—AND STAYED THERE!

The programme includes a top-notch Comedy by the funniest fellow in the world—The Comedy King.

LARRY SEMON
IN
"THE BELL HOP"

Followers of the "Comedy King" know that whenever Larry appears in a comedy he is exceptionally funny, and are sure to enjoy an entertainment which is long remembered, but in "The Bell Hop." Larry outdoes himself.

It is a comedy that will stand out in bold relief against countless others for being extremely funny. It develops an unusual story which holds the interests of the spectators, and in addition, introduces several thrilling stunts which are sure to prove exciting.

To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA.

Corner Grant Road, & Lamington Road.

TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL

PLUNDER

Featuring
PEARL WHITE

The Greatest romance of love and loot ever screened

Also
SNUB POLLARD
IN HIS FIRST TWO-REEL COMEDY
"THE OLD SEA DOG"

AN ALL-PATHE' PROGRAMME
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 5-30, p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

From Saturday 12th January 1924.

3rd GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. 3rd

TO-DAY 2 Matinee at 5 p.m. TO-DAY 2
SHOWS-Evening at 9-30 p.m.-SHOWS.

KARLEKAR'S KARLEKAR'S KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS.

Location open Maidan, Palva Rd. Girgaon.

DON'T MISS TO SEE THE THIRD CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Every turn sensational novelty and wonderful.

POPULAR PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Plan at S. Rose & Co. Ltd.

Usual Matinees Every
WED. SATURDAY & SUNDAY
AT 5 P. M.

Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Show only except last Gallery.

Prof. SHUNKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.

M. J. RATNAM,
Business Manager.

Yashwant Natak Mandali

BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD,

Wednesday 16-1-24 at 9 p.m.
MANAPMAN

Saturday 19-1-24 at 9 p.m
SHARADA

Sunday 20-1-24 at 3-30 noon
SOUBHADRA

Director. Shankar Rao Sirsaik

Manager K. S. Hardikar

IMPERIAL

continues
ONE WEEK MORE
The Super Social Photo-play
"KALA-NAG"
"KALA-NAG"
(THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE)
in eight parts
by
The Kohinoor Film Company.
Daily 4 Shows—5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday Extra Show at 3 p.m.
!! SHOWING SHORTLY !!
A THRILLING PATHE SERIAL
featuring
Doris Kenan & Sheldon Lewis.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM Presents
TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM Co's
Latest Social Production
SHARADA OR KANYA VIKRAY.

One of the most glaring defects of Hindoo Society has been most exquisitely and graphically brought forward—in the fate of Sharada a young Hindoo girl—sacrificed by her Father. Married to an old man of eighty—her appalling condition and the final doom asking for reformation of Society.

IT IS WONDERFUL.
TIME RATES—AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 only.
"THE POWER WITHIN"
A Drama of a Soul's Awakening. Clean as a Babe's Laughter.

Empire Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"DADDY"
FEATURING JACKIE COOGAN.

Empress Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
"ORPHANS OF THE STORM"
Mighty Story of the French Revolution.

Compazy will stay here upto January 20th—1924
These plays will not stage here again.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Grant Road, New Elphinstone Theatre.
ON
Wednesday 16th January 1924
(P. M. 8-30 Night)
MANAPAMAN
Saturday 19th January 1924
(P. M. 8-30 Night)
VIRATANAYA
Sunday 20th January 1924
(P. M. 3 Noon)
DRAUPADI
Manager.
G. N. Mandali, Bombay.

"Liga" Solid Tyres
Stock and Hydraulic Press at 310, Lamington Road, next to Indian Automobile Company.
Morris & Co.
Sole Agents
"Liga" Solid Tyres

THE ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.
THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY IN MOTOR GOODS IS NOW AT NEW QUEEN'S ROAD
THE ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Windgate & Co. House Furnishers & Furniture Makers
Send for Novel Furniture Catalogue.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

B C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/4.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 650.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 770.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 750.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 145.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 139.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 333.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.23-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 96.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50.
London—Brussels Frcs. 105.00.
London—Rome Liras 96.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Dull and Steady market

	London, Jan. 14.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 3/16
Bar Gold	£ 4-17-4
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/16

	London, Jan. 14.
Rentes 3%	52 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 7-16
„ 2 months hence	32 15-16

Closing Tone of silver:—India bought China Sold. Steady,
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest, 7 day market loans	2 1-2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 15. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 5/32
Bank Demand	1/5 3/16
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/2
Fcs. Demand	625
American Dollars	333
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	236
Japan	145
Singapore	165 1/2

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 14.
Exchange on London in Paris	96.40
„ „ „ Germany	185000000000000
„ „ „ „ Italy	95.40
Stockholm	16.20
Christiania	29.94
Amsterdam	11.48
Switzerland	24.49

	London, Jan. 14.
Demand Bills	4.23.00

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 14.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 84 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 89 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 98 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 54 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	„ 43 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	„ 63
Govt. Securities 3%	„ 53 1/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/11/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/11/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/12/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/15.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/10.

London, Jan. 14.

Bar gold ready s. 97-4.
Silver ready d. 33-7.
Silver forward d. 32-15.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—India bought. China sold. Buyers satisfied.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Ready:—25—11—6
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Posh 25—9—62 5—11—6 .. .. 25—11—6
Maha 25—10—6 25—12—6 .. .. 25—12—6
Teji Mand.
Posh 0—2—0 ..
Maha 0—6—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay., Jan. 15.

Ready:—79—15—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Posh 79—13—0 80—1—0 .. .. 80—1—0
Maha 80—5—0 80—9—0 .. .. 80—9—0
Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—10—0
Maha 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 15.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 90/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Jan. 15.

To-day Reuter reported about 30 points lower in New York and about 12 points lower in Liverpool. The markets declined on long liquidation and speculative selling.

After closing firm yesterday at Rs. 629/-, F.G mg. Broach April/May delivery opened easier this morning at Rs. 616/- and on jobbers coming out to sell the market declined to Rs. 614/. From this level prices advanced to Rs. 621½ on steady buying by a prominent Indore operator and Marwari shroffs. Since then prices gave way to Rs. 616½ on Commission Houses selling but the values quickly recovered to Rs. 619½ on offices and general buying. This latter price was not maintained, for on continued heavy selling by a Japan House and some Commission Houses the market gradually dropped to Rs. 610/- and after fluctuating between this figure and Rs. 611½/- closed in the Marwari Bazaar at 3-30 p.m. at Rs. 611/ At the Cotton Green, Sewri, the Bazaar opened at Rs. 609/- and advanced to Rs. 616/- on buying by Commission Houses but closed easy at Rs. 611/- on a Japan House and Marwari shroffs selling.

Fine mg. Oomra for December/January opened to-day at Rs. 585/86 and on offices and general buying the rate steadily advanced to Rs. 595/-. Around this level there was a sharp set-back due to a prominent Japan House selling heavily which caused prices to give way to Rs. 590/-. The values further declined to Rs. 588½ on scattered selling but improved again to Rs. 592/- on a Commission House buying. This price however could not be maintained as a smart set back set in, which made values to decline to Rs. 581/82, and at 3 30 p.m. the rate was quoted Rs. 582. Fint m.g. Oomra March opened at Rs. 576/- and regular buying on the part of Marwari operators and several offices caused prices to advance to Rs. 586/87. Around this level, a Marwari Jobber and several Commission Houses came out to sell causing the market to ease to Rs. 575/-. After meagre fluctuations the rate at 3-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 575½/. Fully Good m.g. Bengal for December/January was nominally quoted at Rs. 527/- whilst March at Rs. 521/-.

Owing to a Hindu holiday, the Ready Market was entirely closed yesterday.

Our opinion of the market remains unchanged and although owing to unfavourable advices recently coming to hand from the other side, our market also follows in sympathy, we can see nothing in the present situation to warrant a decline and should Broach decline to Rs. 600/- we consider it a favourable level to commence making purchases then.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Jan. 15.
Fully Good Broach April/May	611
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	530
„ March	522
Fine Oomrs. Dec. Jan.	584
Fine Oomrs. March	576

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15

Description,	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	570	560	545	..
M. G. Oomra No. 4	610	600	585	..
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	640	630	615	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	625	615	600	
M. G. Mulhia	590	580	575	
M. G. Khandesh	605	590	580	

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 15.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	612
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	525
Fully Good Bengal	March	522
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	583
Fine Oomra	March.	574

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 15th January says:—

New York Market 14th January, 1924.

Previous Close.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
33.55 Jan.		33.40	—25
33.84 Mar.	33.62—22	33.51	—33
33.96 May	33.79—17	33.65	—31
32.95 July		32.65	—30
27.98 Oct.		27.67	—31
27.55 Dec.		27.30	—25

*Mutila ted(

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 34.03, lowest 33.35, range .68 points. Continued long liquidation.. Speculative selling. Demand on limits down.

Liverpool Market 14th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very.	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
19.35	Jan.		19.22	—13
19.40	Mar.	19.26—14	19.42	+02
19.34	May		19.28	—12
18.89	July		19.25	—09
16.15	Oct.	16.05—10	18.80	—09
22.05	Egyptian Jan.		16.16	+01
20.85	„ Nov.		21.97	—08
			21.07	+22

Telegraphic market advices: (1) 11.10 a.m.: Scattered selling at the opening. Little local buying. Since no cotton for sale.

(2) New York cables on January 12th: "Greenville: Co-operatives tell us large business doing, sales 7,000 Bales this week; 1,500 to-day; considerable for Germany.

(3) United States Mills consumption report postponed indefinitely.

(4) American cross rate 424. March highest 19.68, lowest 19.26, range .42 points.

(5) Very narrow market, easily influenced by small orders. Disappointed at indefinate postponement of December consumption report of United States. Straddle selling; scattered selling.

Alexandria Market 14th January 1924 was closed.

	Liverpool, Jan. 14. To-day's prices.	
	Jan.	19.22—13
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C.	Mar.	19.28—12
Liverpool.	May	19.25—09
	July	18.80—09

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	—
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.37—03
April	—
May	19.30—04
June	—
July	18.84—05
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.05—10
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Egyptians March	22.05
May	22.15

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Jan. 14. To-day's Prices	
	Mar.	33.51—33
Futures at New York.	May	33.65—30
	July	32.65—30
	Oct.	27.67—30

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Jan. 14.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	37,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	26,000
„ „ Continent	14,000
Futures at New York Mar.	33.51
„ May	33.65
„ July	32.65
„ Oct.	27.67
Spot Cotton at New York	34.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.50
Futures, „ Mar.	33.49
„ „ May	33.20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 13/16
Silver Foreign mined	63 1/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	31/3
July Sellers	24/6
July Sept. Sellers	23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	23/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	23 10

Tone:—

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 14.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers Paid and Buyers	44 1/8
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	+3/9
AUSTRALIAN J/F Sellers	47/—
KARACHI BARLEY J/F. Sellers Paid Buyers	32 1/2
Australean wheat Cargo:— 63 1/2 lbs	
Rozario Santa FE 63 1/2 Cargo Jan. Paid	4 5/9

Tone of Australiam wheat:—from with fair Enquary.
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay:— 13/—

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants, Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapseeed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 10 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	74 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 60-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	67 0 0	13 6 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	73 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	9 8 0	9 12 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	74 0 0	14 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 12 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 3 9	..
Linseed, April/May	12 12 9	..
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	..	71 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	16 0 0	..

METALS.

	London, Jan. 14.
English Best Selected Copper	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60 3/4
Copper Braziers	„ 82—
Yellow Metal	„ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	„ 29—
Corrugated sheets	„ 18 5/8

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	66	0	0
Brass	1/	66	0	0
Brass	1 1/4	66	0	0
Brass	1 1/2	66	0	0
Brass	1 3/4	66	0	0
Brass	2	66	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	72	8	0
Copper	1/	72	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	72	8	0
Copper	1 1/2	72	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	74	0	0
Copper	2/	74	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panch Teka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		65	0	0
Lead, Country		19	0	0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64	12	0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64	12	0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		74	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72	8	0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 15

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 14. 1924,

Cotton	25,980 Bales
Wheat	12,802 Cwts
Linseed	3,455 „
Rope etc,	282 „
Gingellyseed	5,990 „
Poppyseed	304 „
Groundnuts	2,607 „
Castorseed	675 „
Rice	4,719 „
Myrabollams	1,095 „
Cottonseed	14,235 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	5,576 „
Juwar	1,570 „
Masur	15 „
Barley	Nil „
Bajri	10,522 „
Coal	4,152 Tons

2 Days' Total.

RUBBER.

London, Jan 14

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	14 1/4

Tone:—Easier but closed steadier only moderate business.

COLOURS.

January. 15.

Quotations.
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 120 (small business).
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 120 (poor business).
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 100 (fairly better business).
Congo Red 12B Rs. 1/14/0.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 (quiet).
Delta Purpurine Rs. 3/8/0 (some business).
Magenta Crystals Con. Rs. 6.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/12/0.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/0/0.
Fast Red (Madrasi) Rs. 5.
Methyl Violet Rs. 5/8/0.
Sizing Blue Rs. 9.
Victoria Blue Rs. 5.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/12/0.

MILL-STORES.

January. 15.

The last quotations are:—
Banding Tubular Rs. 1/5/0 (scarce).
Banding Spindle Rs. 1/10/0.
Banding Tubular Rs. 2/7/0.
Coeton Healds Rs. 1/13/0.
Steel Reeds Rs. 0/3/9.
Card cans Rs. 4/0/0.
Fillets emery Rs. 0/3/3.
Doffer and Cylinder Fillets Rs. 0/13/0.
Spring Buffers Rs. 1/10/0.
Pickers No. 4 Rs. 55/0/0.
Picking Bands Rs. 2/4/0.
Ring Bobbins Wilson 5" Rs. 19/0/0.
Roving Bobbins Wilson 5" Rs. 35/0/0.
Slubbings Wilson 5" Rs. 56/0/0.
Warper Bobbins Wilkinson Rs. 75/0/0.

CHEMICALS.

January. 15.

Bichromate soda Rs. 38.
Bichromate potash Rs. 48.
Caustic soda Rs. 24.
Sulphide soda Rs. 15/8/0.
Liquor Ammonia Rs. 0/12/0.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/10/0.
Acetate lead Rs. 52/0/0
Sulphate Magesium Rs. 3/4/0.
Sulphate Copper Rs. 22.
Sulphate Iron Rs. 4/8/0.
Chloride of Zinc Rs. 25.
Chloride of Magnesium Rs. 2.
Chloride of Lime Rs. 14.
Farina Dutch Rs. 16.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay. Jan. 15.

	Rs.	A.	P
Khadi —			
Textile	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longeloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb	1	7	9
Hindustan per lb	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb	1	9	6
Textile per lb	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb	1	8	6
Pearl per lb	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	7	6
Elphinstone	1	9	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth:—× Quality.			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finaly per lb.	1	8	3

Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.

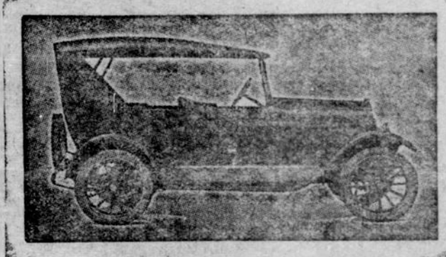
S. ROSE & Co., Limited FORT BOMBAY

PIANOS For SALE OR HIRE

Full particulars on application.

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1712.

Textile (hand) per lb.	1	7 6
Spring (Merchant)per lb.	1	8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6 9
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1	7 0
Pahelwan.per lb.	1	6 0
Hearth Brand per lb.	1	6 0
Sanita:—		
Pabaney per lb.	1	5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7 6
Dhooties 7.8. and 9 yards:—		
Spring (Balance) per lb.,	1	10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—		
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8 6
Check 5lb Grey Drill:—		
Standard per piece	7	0 0
Phoenix per piece	7	0 0
Swan Finely per piece	6	14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7	8 0
Check 5 1/2lb. Grey Drill:—		
Pearl per piece	7	10 0
Bleached Check 5 lb:—		
Kasturchand per piece	8	4 0
Bombay United per piece	8	2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—		
Textile per piece.	9	8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8	8 0
Gabsun No. 5124:—		
Pearl	13	0 0
Hindustan	13	0 0

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17 5/8. Jan./Feb. good tone.
Cottonseed £12 3/8. January.
Rapeseed Toria £19 5/8 Dec./Jan. Hamburg.
„ „ £19 3/8 January.
„ „ £19 1/8 Jan/Feb.
Rapeseed Ferozpore £19½ Dec/Jan.
Cottonseed B'bay £10½ afloat Hull.
Gingellyseed, large white 15 per cent £25 7/8 old contract March shipment to Genoa.

LOANS

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Conversion Loan £74 3/8
5½ per cent India Loan £99 1/2
7 per cent Indian Loan £112 1/2

SHARES

Chartered Bank £19 1/4
Hongkong Bank £127—
National Bank £42—
Eastern Bank £5 1/2
P.B.O. Banking Corporation £12—.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Wheat Dari Indian white 8/3.
Jan. Mar. Liverpool:—
Wheat cargo No. 1 northern Manitoba 46 1/2 January.
Gram Peas Karachi Red 40 1/4 Jan/Feb.
Maize Karachi 41—Jan/Feb.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The Bombay Mails of 29th ultimo have been delivered here to day.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, January 14.

The western disturbance has given local rain in the United Provinces. It is passing into north-east India, but is now feeble.

The chief amounts are:—Ambala, Lucknow, Rurkee and Dehra Dun half an inch, Mussooree three-quarters. A cold wave behind the disturbance is now affecting the frontier and West Punjab.

Forecast:—A few falls in Bengal and Assam and decrease in the United Provinces.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay. 14th Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.937 in.
Temperature of air	74.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.0 „
Dew point	64.5 „
Relative humidity of Air	73% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1 „
Minimum „ „	67.5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight. to midnight	144 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	15	4 44	25 3	15	12 2	19 2
		42	24 1			
W.	16	1 5	30 5	16	7 24	17 6
		13 5	27 6		19 5	15 8
Th.	17	6 54	24 5	17	1 39	22 1
		21 13	25 5		13 55	18 7
F.	18	8 10	24 6	18	2 54	21 8
		21 56	26 4		14 45	17 11
Sat.	19	9 0	24 11	19	3 50	21 0
		22 32	27 3		15 32	17 4
S	20	9 59	25 6	20	4 37	20 4
		23 6	28 1		16 14	16 8
M.	21	10 42	26 1	28	5 12	19 8
		23 38	21 8		16 52	16 1

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: Ninth Extra Meeting.
Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 17.

Nomination Day for the Bombay (European) Constituency to fill a vacancy in the Legislative Assembly.
Meeting in the interests of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Mr. Justice Fawcett's residence, 6-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Janury 19.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for the Bommay Mill-owners' Assen. Constituency.
Bombay Races: Tenth Extra Meeting.
The s.s. Plassy with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 16 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 22m.
Jan. 17 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 23m.
Jan 18 (Fri) Sunrise 7 h 15m. Sunset 6 h 24 m
Jan. 19 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h 25m.
Jan 20 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h 25m.
Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon, 22nd 6h. 26-7m., a.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 11.h 22.9m. a.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. H. V. Tilak on "Malaria" at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gorgaonkar's Building today (Wednesday.)

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

A social gathering of past and present Elphinstonians and students of the Royal Institute of Science will be held in the Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall on Saturday February 2. Admission cards can be had from the College Librarian on payment of a minimum charge of Rs. 3.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Mr. N. B. Utgikar, M.A., of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, will deliver Lecture VI of his course of Wilson Lectures on The Mahabharata, its origin, development and language in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Wednesday), at 5-45 p.m. The lecture will deal with (a) The Mahabharata in its relation to other ancient literary works (concluded); (b) the origin of the Mahabharata. The lecture is open to the public.

THE BOOK OF THE REVELATION.

William B. Macgregor, preacher and missionary, recently from Canada, will be the speaker at the Wednesday evening prayer meeting. The Bombay Baptist Middle Colaba, at 6-30 o'clock Mr. Macgregor will speak on "The Book of the Revelation." He has made a careful study of this wonderful Book of The Revelation this last twenty years, and those who are interested in The Word of God will enjoy these studies.

BHULESHWAR D. C. C.

A meeting of the Council of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee was held on 14th instant and the following resolutions were passed:—

—1. Shrimati Taramati J. Arunza, representative sent by Bhuleshwar D. C. C. to the Cocanada Spinning competition is congratulated for her getting a gold medal in the said competition.

2. This Committee prays to God to recover Mahatmaji from his serious illness.

3. Congratulations on the release of Mr. Vinayak Damoder Savarkar.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a sheet wall calendar, a perpetual calendar, a picture calendar and a world map calendar, from the proprietors of the Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd., Royapetta, Madras), who have also sent us a bottle of the well-known tonic, "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" prepared by them, as well as the first two issues of the "Madras Ayurvedic Journal." edited by Ayurveda Ratna Pandit Dr. Sriramulu, Managing Director of the Pharmacy. The annual subscription of the journal is Re. one.

"MAHATMA GANDHI AND WOMEN."

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held on Friday the 18th at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall when public prayers will be offered for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. B. N. Motivala will deliver an address on "Indian Women's Social Position" it being the first lecture of the series of lectures on "Mahatma Gandhi and Women." The other two lectures on the same subject will be delivered at 3-30 p.m. on 23rd and 30th instants All women are cordially invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th January and is due to arrive here on Wednesday afternoon the 16th.

The P and O. Mail steamer "Naldera" with Mails from London of 10th instant left Marseilles on the 12th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the Mails from Bombay of 29th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on the 12th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Sunday. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

"Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the

The homeward P and O Mail steamer, 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 4 a.m. the following day.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Delta" with the English Mails from London of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the same day. In the ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Saturday the 19th instant.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Kashmir" which left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo arrived London on Sunday the 13th instant.

ANGLO-INDIA-STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

A QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will some reader of your widely read paper let the public know where Mr. M.A. Havellivalla is? I make the query as I find that at one time he thundered about the Anglo-India Steam Co. Ltd. and now is eloquently silent. I hope he will come out and say what he is about. A little bird whispers that the said case was likely to come on in January, but I understand that it has been postponed. If so, for whose convenience? Will Mr. Havellivalla throw some light on the rumour referred to above?

Failing Mr. Havellivalla will the Chief Judge see that there is no unnecessary de lay?— Yours etc.,

LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

TRANSFER OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held last night, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. The attendance was very small in the beginning, but as time went on the hall was filled although there were never more than about 40 members at any time. The Corporation decided not to start technical schools, but agreed to give grants to any private schools that might be started. The Committee's report for the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation was discussed for some time a very lengthy speech being made by the mover.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the Schools Committee be asked to report on the question of opening a technical school at Madanpura for teaching weaving, spinning etc. and another for teaching watch-repairing enamelling, metal working etc.

In their first report the Schools Committee had stated that in their opinion it was not feasible for the Corporation to open technical schools, but if private institutions were started for imparting Technical education the Committee had no objection to giving some help.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker moved an amendment that the Corporation were of opinion that as it was not feasible for them to start technical schools they would be willing to give help to any private technical schools that might be started.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved:—"That as the Corporation has been given the power of appointing officers on Rs. 500 and upwards, the Commissioner be requested to submit the names and particulars of all officers in the grade of Rs. 500 and upwards, who are superannuated with such recommendations as he may think fit to retain them or otherwise."

Mr. Tairsee said there were a number of officers in the Municipal administration who were on their second and third extensions and if the proposition were not passed now the Commissioner might give them further extensions. That was his object in moving the propositon now.

Dr. Javle in seconding said some of the higher officers had got 15 to 20 extensions, while their subordinates had to retire on small salaries. He knew of an officer who was both lame and blind and yet was given extensions.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the Commissioner was bound to come to them to obtain sanction for any extension to officers getting more than Rs. 500.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna said the officers were kept in the service, though old, because they were useful to them.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy moved an amendment that the proposition be referred to the Establishment Committee.

The Commissioner said it would be better to do as Mr. Chinoy had moved. The work was hitherto done by the Commissioner, and in spite of the Nariman's opinion, he would have to do it, as it was not laid down clearly in the rules as to who should do it.

Dr. Jethalal Vorah opposed the amendment, as it would take a long time to get the report of the Committee.

Mr. Tairsee withdrew his proposition and the amendment was declared carried.

TRANSFER OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Corporation then considered the 'adinterim' report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the Bill for the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality The report stated:

"It will be remembered that one of the main objections urged against the approval of the draft Bill as submitted by the Committee was that it did not connote a real transfer to the Corporation of the powers and duties of the Trust but merely invested the Corporation with powers of control over the Board of Trustees. It was, however, contended, both in the Committee as well as in the Corporation, that with the huge Trust schemes now in progress it would neither be feasible nor equitable to place the responsibility of controlling the work, the finances and the executive establishment upon the shoulders of the already overworked Commissioner which must necessarily happen in the event of a transfer of the Board to the Corporation as such. After a careful consideration of both the sides of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee have come to the conclusion that the difficulties involved can be met by adopting the following principles and beg to submit the same for the approval of the Corporation:—(1) That the Corporation shall be constituted the Board of Trustees and be invested with all the rights, powers and duties as are now vested in the Board under the City of Bombay Improvement Act. (2) That the Municipal Commissioner shall have the same right of being present at a meeting of the Board of Trustees and of taking part in discussions thereat as a Trustee, but he shall not be at liberty to vote upon or make any proposition at such meeting. (3) That it shall be incumbent upon the Board of Trustees to appoint an Improvement Committee, which shall exercise all the powers and duties vested in the Board except those in regard to loans, budget, approving schemes, appointment of principal officers, which shall be reserved to the Board under the proposed Act, provided always tha these powers and duties are exercised subject to the general control of the Board. (4) That the Municipal Commissioner shall be an 'ex-officio' member of the Improvement Commtitee. As soon as these main principles are approved by the Corporation the Committee will proceed to consider the matter further.

Mr. J. Baptista said the best solution of the question was to make the Corporation the Improvement Trust of the future and make it the master of the situation. They must do away with the present body. He moved that the Corporation approved of the principles laid down in the report and that the Committee should now proceed with its work of drafting the Bill. By this means he said they were going to make the Improvement Trust Committee a subordinate body to the Corporation. The Committee's proposals were far better than those of the Government Bill. Under it the Improvement Committee was no better than the present Trust under disguise and their proposals were far more democratic than those contained in the Government Bill.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the report was an improvement on the original Committees report, but it would take more than six months to embody the principles enunciated therein, which it was not worth doing. Instead he wanted to adopt the American method of gettting the power of making the necessary rules for the scope and functions of the Improvement Committee. He moved an amendment that the fourth clause should be substituted by one that there should be a panel of public officers, out of whom the Corporation might co-opt four or five members and also that the Corporation might by rules define and lay down the scope and functions of the new Committee subject to the confirmation of Government.

This was seconded by Mr. R. M. Bhat.

Further debate was adjourned at this stage to Thursday next.

BHAI PHERU SATYAGRAHA.

INSPIRED MESSAGES EXPOSED.

(By Our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 14.

The Akali Sahyak Bureau of the Congress in to-day's communique exposes the inspired Associated Press messages regarding Bhai Pheru Satyagraha. It shows from Government document that the lands in question belong to the Gurdwara and not to any individual and their management by the Parbhandak Committee was recognised by the District Magistrate, Lahore only recently. Another important fact disclosed is that among the tenants supported now by Government is a brother of a notorious old Mahant of Nankanasahib.

"MAKE DACOITIES IMPOSSIBLE."

SJT. VALLABHBHAI'S ADVICE.

HOW TO RAISE DHARALAS' STATUS.

SATYAGRAH CELEBRATIONS AT BORSAD.

(By Our Special Representative.)

BORSAD, Jan. 12.

Perhaps never before has Borsad witnessed such a surging mass of humanity as assembled to-day to celebrate the victory of non-violence and suffering. Not a village in the taluka but was represented at this mammoth gathering, a most notable feature of which was the presence of multitude of women. From early morning villagers poured into the town, some playing tambourines, some beating drums, all giving evidence of happy feelings. The pandal was erected at a stone's throw from the famous Cambay Gate under the cool shade of a cluster of banyan trees. The building of the pandal itself was symbolic of the suffering and endurance the people had undergone in the struggle. In the beginning it was thought that a pandal was an unnecessary luxury and could be very well dispensed with. But as soon as the young people came to know of this they assembled at the Satyagrah Camp and persuaded the Durbar Sahib to give them leave to put up a pandal. The volunteers of the Camp with the aid of the townsmen set to work that very night and by the morning of the third day the pandal was completed. Some volunteers from the Satyagrah Camp did not take a wink of sleep for two nights and among them was the ex-Durbar of Dhasa! "It would have been impossible to finish the work," they told me, "if we had taken sleep". It is this spirit animating the majority of the volunteers which has enabled the Taluka to win a victory of which Gujarat is proud.

DECORATION IN THE TOWN.

It was given out that a procession composed of the leaders of Gujarat volunteers and visitors would pass through the principal streets. The shop-keepers vied with each other in the decoration of their shops. Flags and arches were the common feature; but each shop had its own peculiar display. The brass-worker had his brass pots tastefully displayed. The corn-merchants, iron-mongers, haberdashers and cigarettewallas had made trophies of their wares, the last-named being enthusiastic. If a certificate for the best display had been awarded I have no doubt but a *bidiwala* would have been the winner. Little *asindra* bidis in a batch of twenty-five were suspended from the top of the shop in an attractive way. In a word the town gave itself up to rejoicing.

THE PROCESSION.

As the procession wound its way through the principal streets of the town with the inevitable shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jail," volunteers in the front flourishing their Swaraj flags, Mr. Vallabhbhai and Mr. Gopaldas Desai and others were garlanded and *kumkum* was applied to their foreheads as an auspicious mark. The procession reached the destination at 3 p.m. when there was not an inch of ground left vacant in the whole maidan. The pandal was packed to its utmost capacity. And there were some 15,000 people waiting outside who had come from the remotest villages of the Taluka to have a *darshan* of the leaders who had saved them from the burden of an oppressive tax. Before the proceedings began in the pandal there was an insistent demand from those outside to see and hear the Durbar Saheb that they might not go back disappointed. The Durbar Saheb, followed by Mr. Pandya, Mr. Dayaljibhai, Mr. Rambhai Vakil and others, addressed the crowds outside the pandal.

THE MEETING.

Among those who were present in the meeting were Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Gopaldas Desai, Srimati Bhakti Devi, Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Mr. Jerajani, Mr. Narhari Parikh and his brother, Mr. Gokuldas Talati, Mr. Lakhmidas Purshottam, Mr. Fulchand Shah, Dayalji Desai, his old mother not to mention the Volunteers working in different parts of the Taluka. Messages of sympathy were received from a number of people amongst them being one from Mr. Abbas Saheb who came to Borsad in the evening. Mr. Vallabhbhai having been proposed and seconded as the President of the meeting, the Durbar Saheb opened the proceedings with the reading of the leaders' statement, the text of which I sent you yesterday. He was listened to with deep attention. He was followed by Mr. Fulchand Shah and Mr. Dayalji Desai The latter explained to the large assemblage in his stentorian voice, which could be heard to the most distant corner of the huge pandal, the serious implications of the struggle and the manner in which it was won. "Nothing is impossible for you," he concluded, "If you stand united like one man, unshaken in your determination and firm in your faith in Mahatmaji. I take the triumph as a harbinger of the greater triumph which is in store for us. The same determination of purpose and readiness to suffer and sacrifice are its requirements." Mr. Mohanlal Pandya Captain of the Volunteers' Corps, congratulated the people on their having understood the teachings of Mahatmaji.

MR. VALLABHBHAI'S SPEECH.

But it was left for Mr. Vallabhbhai to explain in a very effective manner the comprehensive character of the victory, laying stress on the commendable zeal for justice and fair dealing shown by the new Governor. I have listened to Mr. Vallabhbhai very often but never have I heard him in better form. His speech was marked by moderation and sobriety, insisting on the people's realising their own weaknesses and mistakes. "Do not be intoxicated with the joy of the present success. Do not get into the habit of finding out mistakes of your rulers. Learn to see your own error and your own shortcomings." This was the burden of his speech, and the audience followed him with rapt attention. He said that he was advised by some people to launch Satyagrah in regard to the postponement of paying land revenue for that year. He was for the time being against such a proposal. They should not talk of big things till they were prepared for the requisite sacrifice. He knew that the rains were not satisfactory and the people had had a bad year. It was not advisable, however, he continued, to enter into a struggle with the Government immediately after the Government had yielded to their point of view. He, therefore advised the people to pay up their revenue without delay.

"MAKE DACOITIES IMPOSSIBLE."

It was their duty, he said, to make all dacoities in the Taluka impossible. The unity which was the result of Satyagrah should be maintained and nothing should be done in villages or towns which would jeopardise the brilliant unanimity at present witnessed in the whole Taluka. He observed that the religious atmosphere was due to the unsparing efforts of volunteers and it was their duty to maintain the same atmosphere and enable the youngmen to press on with their constructive work. Examining the causes which led the illiterate people to take to dacoities, he advised the rich among them to treat the poor with justice and humanity. The rich *sahukars* must give up aiming at getting rich at the cost of the life-blood of the poor peasants. These peasants when they became desperate through poverty rushed to dacoities as a madman rushes down a precipice. If these rich men went on with their extortion unconcernedly relying on Police protection he warned them that they would live to repent it. Continuing, he said his advice to the poor was to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. That was the only honest way for a man. He added that he was going to give the Dharalas of the whole Taluka the same advice at three places where big conferences of the Dharalas were invited. To the dacoits he had a word to say. He advised them most sincerely to give up their nefarious activities. The right course for Baber Deva and men of his ilk, he said, was to surrender to the Police. That was the way they could embrace a manly death. He advised the people to repulse the attacks of the dacoits by preserving unity among themselves and by opposing them tooth and nail when they approached their villages.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

Speaking on the constructive programme before the country, he said that it was an extremely easy thing for them to avoid going to law-courts. There were volunteers working in the whole Taluka and they should avail themselves of their presence to get their quarrels settled without incurring any expense whatever. He impressed upon them in a very effective way why they should immediately set to work to abolish untouchability and make their villages self-sufficient in point of clothing.

VOLUNTEERS' MEETING.

Speaking at considerable length at a meeting of the volunteers in the evening at the Satyagrah Camp Mr. Vallabhbhai asked them to stick to their work of carrying out the constructive programme He said he did not disguise his joy at the great work they were doing in the villages. But it would not be enough if they now stopped that work. They must get on with it till the great battle of Swaraj was won. Nothing would please the Mahatma more than their silent, unassuming work in villages. After his speech and after some remarks from the great khadi-worker in the Panch Mahals Mr. Lakhmidas Purshottam names were taken of those who were prepared to carry out the constructive programme in the villages for one year. More than 35 young men enlisted.

Mr. Vallabhbhai and his party will leave tomorrow morning for Anklav where a conference of the Dharalas is to meet.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

NO TRUTH IN RUMOURS.

The Director of Information sends the following:—

Rumours are still in circulation to the effect that the Back Bay Reclamation Works are to be closed down and the whole scheme abandoned. These rumours are entirely without foundation. The Development Department issued a denial of them in October last, and no circumstances have since arisen which in any way alter the position. The reclamation will be completed according to the original plan.

GOVT OF INDIA'S LAW MEMBERSHIP.

MR. HASAN IMAM TO SUCCEED SIR. MAHOMED SHAFI?

It is rumoured, says the "Leader," that Sir Mahomed Shafi, whose term of office expires in June next, will be succeeded by Syed Hasan Imam as Law Member.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. A. Geddis of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., has been elected as Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the current year.

SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

HUSKY	.....	1
SCRIBBLE	.....	2
DAPHNIS	.....	3

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

ALLENSMORE II	.....	1
TALMA	.....	2
RAKINGS	.....	3

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

FRENCH FURZE	.....	1
BOOK LORE	.....	2
FUN OF THE FAYRE	.....	3

THE MAHIM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

KRUSHAN	.....	1
KARIKATA	.....	2
CESSATION	.....	3

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

WHITE ROSE	.....	1
GREY RENARD	.....	2
LAST CALL	.....	3

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

SYLVANMORE	.....	1
ZAIDAN	.....	2
REX	.....	3

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

VASIL	.....	1
AERIAL MAIL	.....	2
NADIR SHAH	.....	3

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

NICHOLAS	.....	1
SHERIFF	.....	2
HULOOB	.....	3

SELECTIONS BY SHAMSHEER.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs 41 Yards.

FLIGHT ERRANT	1
MISERABLE	2
LADY RITA	3
GREEN BITTER	F

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—1 Mile.

GLASS ROCK	1
ALLENSMORE II	2
BLACKWATER	3
DOLLARINA	F

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 Yds.

MAGICAL MIKE	1
CRUSHED GLASS	2
ULSTER LAD	3
COURIER	F

MAHIM PLATE.—1 Mile.

MENTOR	1
CROWN PRINCE	2
KHAYUM	3
SIVER STREAK	F

BELLASIS PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 Yds.

GREY RENARD	1
WHITE ROSE	2
TAJ	3
ZAID	F

BELLASIS PLATE.—6 Fur. 41 Yds.

REX	1
KAMEL	2
LAST DAY	3
PALEFACE	F

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—1 Mile.

HERO	1
GULMARG	2
NADIRSHAH	3
RISING STAR	F

CRICKET IN SYDNEY.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Sydney.—New South Wales beat south Australia by a innings and 104 runs to-day. South Australia made 383 in the first innings, V. Richardson scoring 135. Their second innings totalled 197, Everett taking six wickets for fifty-four. New South Wales scored 684, Kippax made the huge individual score of 248.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding, the revised estimates for 1923-24 and the Budget estimates for 1924-25, in respect of loan and special capital funds were taken into consideration item by item and with slight alterations here and there some of these were endorsed and forwarded to the Corporation for sanction. The discussions were not finished when the Committee adjourned to Friday next at 4 p.m. (B.T.)

I. C. S. APPOINTMENTS

SIX VACANCIES TO BE FILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The following Government communique has been issued for general information:—Five appointments will be made to the Indian Civil Service as a result of the competitive examination which is being held at Allahabad this month, the sixth vacancy being kept in reserve to be filled, if necessary, by nomination, in accordance with the terms of paragraph 8 of the Home Department resolution No. 2559 (estd. 1st) dated 1st December 1920.

BOMBAY, 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

7 WINNERS 7

COLEBY (Rs. 87), TRAIL (6s), TARIQ (6s), RAKINGS, BELL METAL, SOM SURPRISE, SALSETTE; also several plac including:—

RS. 114 MUSK RAT, RS. 114

were given in the SELECTIONS of

RACING EXPERT.

Consult him TO-DAY after 11 a. m. at CENTURY BUILDING, (3rd floor) 321, HORNBY ROAD.

11 A. M. TO-MORROW

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Will pay you more.

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60 per cent Guaranteed results. Scientific Sure Selections. Money returned in case of a failure.

RS. 30 PER CARD.

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Medows Street, Fort.

"Sunstar"

3 WINS

70 P. C. PLACES

Clients please back CESSATION, ALLENMORE, ARABISTAN, MOLLAH, SCHS, HALLION, MOONSHINE, and call at ORIENT HOTEL, FRIDAY, or SATURDAY, when I shall BEAT ALL RECORDS

BOMBAY RACES.

TELLY'S TIPS

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190, Hornby Road, Fort.

ANOTHER BIG OUTSIDER ON WEDNESDAY

DON'T FAIL TO CONSULT US

Last Saturday's selection contained:—WINS:—Some Surprise, Perambulator bracket, Bell Metal, Salsette. PLACES:—Officer, Young Tera, Anzan, Perambulator, Dansig, Vazirulmulk.

Tips can be had at Rs. 10 from:—

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF ASTROLOGY

DARYA MAHAL, KALBADEVI ROAD.

EIGHT MEETINGS AND MY RECORD.

THOSE who have bought my cards weekly, will testify to the fact of having been tipped the following horses during eight meetings.

Commander	.. Rs.	187/-
Trade Mark	.. ,,	175/8
Troilus	.. ,,	226/8
Pomme Anna	,,	50/8
Kooleb	.. ,,	79/8
Tarvie	.. ,,	47/8
Meazer	.. ,,	201/-

I only give ONE horse in a race and you know just what to do. You are not faced with the necessity of selecting a winner from THREE - - - -

TO-DAY

11 A. M.

ANOTHER CARD TO ENABLE YOU TO MAKE GOOD THE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY BETTING ON USELESS SELECTIONS - - -

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BOMBAY.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS
SAFES, SOAP AND BOILED OIL
SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.
FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co.
PAREL, BOMBAY.
SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.
BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.
FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to
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SURTI MOHOLLA
DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

MASS MEETING
ON
CHOWPATTY

PRAYERS FOR MAHATMAJI'S HEALTH

UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND CITY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

A MASS MEETING

will be held at

CHOWPATTY SANDS

ON

FRIDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT
AT 6 P. M. (S. T.)

when prayers will be offered for the

SPEEDY RECOVERY
OF

Mahatma Gandhiji

Mr. M. R. Jayaker will preside.
Prominent persons of all shades of opinion have consented to speak.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1924.
(677th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

ALL-INDIA PRAYER DAY.

The latest news about the Mahatma is reassuring. The messages we publish elsewhere but inadequately reveal the depth of the feeling of anxiety aroused throughout the country by the sudden news of the operation performed on the Mahatma which has come to the people as a shock. Public anxiety will not be allayed until the Mahatma is restored to normal health, and to liberty. It is for the Government to avail themselves of the present opportunity of sharing the feelings of the people by immediately announcing his release. Whatever the Government may do or may not do, the duty of the people is clear. They have to possess their souls in patience and pray for the speedy recovery of their leader. Maulana Mohammed Ali, President of the National Congress, and Lala Lajpat Rai have both proposed that the next Gandhi Day, which falls on Friday next, should be observed as an All-India Prayer Day. The proposal will be taken by the nation as an order affording great relief since it provides the proper outlet for the nation's pent up feelings, directing our petitions to the Only Power which can grant them. We trust the General Secretary, in consultation with the President of the Congress, will immediately issue instructions to Congress organisations throughout the country for the due observance of the Day. In the meanwhile, the authorities of the Sassoon Hospital are to be congratulated on the facilities which they have given to all enquirers about the Mahatma's health, but friends and followers of the great leader will consider his interest by refraining from going to Poona in large numbers.

WANTED ENQUIRY.

We ask for information. In our Monday's issue when we wrote about the operation performed on Mahatma Gandhi we were under the impression that it was for acute appendicitis which gives no time and that the operation was performed within a limited number of hours. The Associated Press telegrams and the official communiques from the Director of Information, of the last two days, however, give a different complexion to the case and seem to call for an immediate enquiry. We have been assured for the last two days that the operation has been successful and that there is no cause for anxiety, Mahatma Gandhi's condition being satisfactory, his temperatture normal and his nights restful. It is not with the conduct of the operation nor with the attention which Mahatma has received since his removal to the Sassoon Hospital that we are now concerned. Associated Press telegrams and the official communiques from the Director of Information we quote below reveal facts, which suggest gross negligence on the part of somebody responsible *in the jail*. In his telegram on Friday last to Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, the Jail Superintendent says: "Your father suffering from ordinary fever. No cause for anxiety." This shows that as far back as Friday no proper diagnosis had been made of the Mahatma's abdominal complaint. Again the Associated Press informs us in its telegram dated the 14th instant:

"Enquiries made yesterday of the previous history of Mahatmaji's illness elicited the following information. Mahatmaji was suffering from abdominal pain during the whole of the latter part of December and in consequence he got low fever every day and continued to grow weaker and weaker. The medical authorities of Yerawada jail suspected appendicitis after examination and inquired of Mahatmaji whether he had pain in the region of the appendix. Mahatmaji informed them that the pain was not there. He himself tried a change of food, but it was to no effect. His health continued to cause anxiety by recurrence of fever every day."

The history of the operation as supplied by the Director of Information, however, is still more unsatisfactory. It says:

"Owing to his being found to be suffering from abdominal pain and fever, Mr. Gandhi was removed from Yerovda Jail on Saturday morning and taken to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

An operation was performed in the evening, and Mr. Gandhi was found to be suffering from a suppurating appendix. The Civil Surgeon reports that Mr. Gandhi has stood the operation very well.

At the request of the Civil Surgeon, and also by the wish of Mr. Gandhi, Doctor Dalal was asked to proceed to Poona."

It appears from the facts supplied from official quarters that Mahatma Gandhi's abdominal complaint was not diagnosed at all for a very long time until an abcess was formed on the appendix. For aught we know, his losing of weight systematically may be due to this trouble. We think, all medical men will agree that it is very risky and extremely dangerous to allow a patient to suffer from abdominal trouble till a regular abscess is formed. It is, therefore, either a case of error of diagnosis or neglect on the part of his medical attendants, and Government will do well to make enquiries and ask for a report from the proper quartors. The jail authorities ought to have also known that Mahatma Gandhi was dyspeptic and suffering from abdominal trouble and it was incumbent upon them to have a consultation of doctors before an abscess on the appendix could have had time to form. Besides, if the medical attendants in the jail had taken the trouble to examine Mahatma Gandhi's blood at an early stage they would have possibly found that pus was located somewhere and an operation at that time would have avoided a dangerous stage of the disease which more often than not proves fatal to a patient. We, therefore, ask the Government to elucidate the following points for the information of the public:—Why was the disease allowed to progress so far as the formation of an abscess? Why was an early diagnosis not made? Was there any blood examination made and, if so, were any symptoms of pus found? Was any X-Ray examination made to diagnose the abdominal trouble? The Jail Superintendent's telegram to Mr. Ramdas Gandhi shows that nothing of the kind was done, otherwise he would not have said: "Your father is suffering from ordinary fever." We hope Government will explain the case fully as apparently it is due to somebody's negligence that the Mahatma has been subjected to a serious operation owing to the lack of proper care and treatment while in jail.

THE CONFESSION OF A LIBERAL.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani is, at present, one of the unemployed ex-Ministers who go to swell the depleted ranks of the Liberal party and one of the defeated Liberal condidates of the last elections. His views on the elections and their results are, therefore, likely to be of real interest. Yet the first article contributed by him to "The Times of India" is not particularly illuminating. We all admire steadfastness in adversity but when a party or a person definitely refuses to recognise the significance and implications of electoral defeat, steadfastness becomes indistinguishable from sheer obstinacy and is likely to defeat its own purpose, When Mr. Chintamani says that he is still an "unrepentant member" of the Liberal party, the reader can only conclude that even failures can at times fail to enlighten some persons. Mr. Chintamani is at liberty to be a Liberal or even a Moonlighter without ever repenting; but the electorates in every part of the country have emphatically refused to accept the services of Liberals save on the condition that they cease to be Liberals. It is of no avail to bemoan the lack of organisation of the Liberals and to fling mud at the Swarajists who were far less organised and did far less propaganda than the Liberals. Moreover, the Liberal candidates had either the prestige attached to office or the advantage of having been members. Why were they, then, one and all—definitely and overwhelmingly rejected and why has the Liberal party suffered virtual political extinction for three years at least? Such a remarkable unanimity cannot be due to mere accident or caprice or even malign misrepresentation, for which the Swarajists are falsely given credit. There must be some more fundamental reason for this phenomenon.

What the public is anxious to know is whether Mr. Chintamani and his friends have discovered the reason, learnt the moral of the election and profited by it. Mr. Chintamani's article gives us no such hope. Take his disquisition on the Imperial Conference, for example: We are told that a distinguished Liberal leader was appointed as a delegate to the Conference and that despite the fact that "a vociferous section of the Indian publicists called upon him to decline to attend the Conference," he valiantly participated in it. For the moment, we ignore the sneer at "a section of Indian publicists" many of whom have suffered and sacrificed their all for the country and some of whom have been chosen by the very electorates, created by the bureaucracy, which the Liberals so love to educate, in preference to Mr. Chintamani and his friends. Nor need we point out the high sense of democratic responsibility displayed by this "high-minded" leader in persisting to take part in the Conference against the clearly expressed desire of the public. But we may humbly remind Mr. Chintamani that the suggestion of withdrawal which is so distasteful to him came first of all from a "vociferous publicist" whose name is Mr. Sastri and who is no less "distinguished and highminded" from the Liberal view-point than Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The chorus of approval which greeted the proposal showed how exceedingly popular it was and how much in consonance with the principles of Non-Cooperation. But Mr. Sastri spoke in hesitating terms about this proposal after his return to India either because he was not well or because he had been reconverted to the Liberal fold. Anyway, Mr. Chintamani has no right now to castigate people who did not change their opinion afterwards and preserved both their physical health and intellectual consistency. And as for Mr. Chintamani's good words about the Sapru committees, they are simply the outcome of party loyalty towards a leader and need not be taken very seriously. No one can pretend that these committees will alter the Indian status in the Empire by one iota or create amongst the Dominions a will to do justice to India. They may and will provide a somnolent illusion of immediate activity and a similar illusion of work for some unemployed Liberals. But these are not, after all, very great gains.

The most interesting part, however, of Mr. Chintamani's article deals with the elections and the reasons for the crushing electoral defeat of the Liberals. He traces the cause not so much to the weakness of Liberal organisations nor to the unfair method of Swarajist canvassing as to the terrific unpopularity of the Government. The Liberals were rejected because they were thought to be "less against the British Government than the real and pseudo-followers of Mr. Gandhi and his Non-Cooperation movement:" or, as Maulana Mahomed Ali remarked, because the Swarajists were at least nearer to Mahatma Gandhi's ideals and methods than their opponents. The issue on which the election was fought was clear. Was a candidate a Congressman or not? Did he stand for petty constitutional tamperings or for a radical transformation of the existing system? And it is the tacit or open association of the Liberals with the bureaucracy during the most critical moment of India's political history that has damned them in the public eyes. The Liberal party seceded from the Congress in order to be free to "work the reforms"—with the result that it has despaired of working them further without some innovations. The Liberal party, Mr. Chintamani boasts, still knows that "the resources of constitutional agitation are by no means exhausted as well as that the prospect, alluring to men of short sighted and of little faith, of easy and early victories by means of seeming short-cuts to the goal, is unreal as well as perilous." As a statement, containing within its short compass, a wealth of fallacies, this is hard to beat. Kenya is the latest example in imperial politics that has shown the utter hollowness of "constitutionalism" when faced by the militant hostility and rapacity of the White settlers. We need not quote from Mr. Sastri's statements, manifestoes and speeches which made this perfectly clear. But to call the leaders of the Congress "short-sighted" and "men of little faith" is a charge that has not even the merit of plausibility. If there is one thing that makes Non-Cooperation superior to its bankrupt and impotent rival it is that it springs from the heart and embodies a great Faith—not the nice calculations of intriguing politicians. "Men of little faith" indeed! We suppose it implies "little" faith to trust one's own countrymen and seek to strengthen their moral fibre, and "great" faith to have trust in the goodwill of the British Cabinet and British Parliament—after Jallianwalla and Kenya and all the rest! Are we to believe that those who condemned a reform scheme as "unsatisfactory and inadequate" when it was inaugurated are "shortsighted" and those who discover how impossible it is to work it only after three years' experience very far-sighted? Is it an indication of "shortsightedness" to realise that no nation can win its freedom as a gift and to prepare the nation for the eventual struggle with the bureaucracy by mobilising its resources? Nor is it at all true that Non-Cooperators pretend that they can secure an easy victory by some miraculous short-cuts. It is Liberals who believe in the miraculous conversion of the bureaucracy by hard words and petitioning and deputations; not the Nationalists, who are prepared to suffer and die for their convictions. There is only one short cut to liberty, said Maulana Mahomed Ali, and that is the readiness to follow the road to the grave. When Liberalism is re-inforced by some such vital element, then perhaps the Liberal party will become a more respectable group, and Liberalism a more fertile creed. And then perhaps we may even read the articles of Liberal leaders with a little enthusiasm.

Notes of the Day.

The Egyptian Elections.

Zaghlul Pasha and his fellow-Nationalists have ample cause to rejoice over the victory of the popular party and the utter rout of the spineless "Liberals" and "Constitutionalists", who had become easy tools in the hands of those who were opposed to the freedom of the Egyptian people. As in the case of their prototypes in India, the power of the self-styled Liberals of Egypt for mischief-making is, for a time at least, destroyed. The people of Egypt, who have had their rightful heritage of freedom usurped so long, are now afforded a genuine opportunity to win back the same and utilise it for the advancement of the nation as a whole and the enrichment of humanity with that contribution to human welfare which free Egypt would be capable of making. Zaghlul is right in saying that while divergence of views is and must be permissible in the internal affairs of Egypt, there should be no two opinions regarding that birth-right of Egyptians: independence. British politicians of all parties would do well to recognise that the period of their tutelage of Egypt is now at an end and that friendly co-operation of the two nations for mutual benefit must be the policy henceforth.

Pin-Pricks.

The immense relief which has become a part of the atmosphere of this Presidency since the landing of Sir Leslie Wilson in Bombay has not yet penetrated into Darkest Sind, it would appear from the following message from Karachi which we publish just as it comes to us from the Associated Press Agency:—

"KARACHI, Jan. 14.

During last week reports of proceedings under Sections 124 and 108 against some Non-co-operators have come from various parts of Sindh.

Shaikh Abdul Majid, Editor, "Alwahid", Karachi, has been served with summons by the City Magistrate, Hyderabad, for security under Section 108 for alleged seditious speech delivered by him on 23rd November, 1923.

Similarly proceedings have been instituted against Abdul Ghani, Secretary, Local Khilafat Committee, under Section 108. From Shikarpur come reports of arrest of the Editor of "Watan" under Section 124-A, while two other ex-editors of the same paper are also reported to have been summoned under Section 108, I. P. C."

Section 108 is the "security" section which has been used during the past three years in a peculiarly irritating manner, and Section 124 concerns activities which can be called seditious. Both these sections have been employed during the last three years for the purpose of harassing the Non-co-operators, the general tenour of whose movement could not fairly be described as seditious or endangering the public safety; and the abuse of them has been a cause of public irritation. We do not mean to imply that there are no offenders against law among "agitators" in the Press or on the platform, but we do assert that confidence begets confidence, and that agitators could not exist if there were no real grievances for them to agitate about.

Red Moscow.

A correspondent sends us the following description of the festivities attending the celebration of the anniversary of the Russian Revolution in Moscow:

"On the 7th of November, 1923, the day of the Sixth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution of November 1917, when the proletariat and the peasantry of this country, under the masterly leadership of the Communist Party, seized the State Power to defend its rights, the city of Moscow presented a fascinating spectacle. Everywhere a profuse display of red flags, red neck-ties, red buttons and flowers was noticeable. All seemed enlivened with a sense of real joy. A feeling of enthusiastic gladness seemed to stir the hearts of the inhabitants of this great city. The teeming crowds of workers and peasants that streamed through the main thoroughfares of the city were feeling that the day really belonged to them. All the important buildings were decorated with red flags and illuminated with red-coloured lights, displaying different mottoes and slogans; most important among them being those pertaining to the imminent proletarian revolution in Germany. The streets were astir from a very early hour in the morning. Streams of demonstrators—factory workers, trade union members, school children in motor cars, and university students with red banners slowly flowed through the main streets converging upon the Red Square, through which they, along with the Moscow garrison, marched in an unending line. The review of the troops—regular and territorial—and of the workers and students who attend the military drill once a week, began at noon. Kamenev, the acting president of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, presided over the function in place of Trotsky, who, on account of illness, could not attend. There were present with him the representatives of revolutionary organisations of different countries, such as Kalarav, the leader of the latest Bulgarian agrarian and communist rising, and Clara Zetkin, that aged and revered lady who commands the hearts of the German proletariat."

Kamenev's Speech.

The correspondent proceeds:—

"In answer to the greetings of the processionists, Kamenev delivered a speech, important portions of which I note below:—

"Six years ago, the first mass of workers and peasants joined hands to put an end to the capitalist system of slavery and to lay the foundations of the Workers and Peasants' Government. During these six years we have successfully defended this Government against the attacks of its enemies. In this struggle the Red Army fully established this fact—that it can well defend the rights of the oppressed masses against their oppressors. On the day of the sixth anniversary of our Republic, we find the world faced with a critical situation. The impending German Revolution is about to decide the fate and future of the working class movement all over the world. Our hearts are there where the blood of our brother workers and peasants is being shed. The time has again come when every worker and peasant, nay every citizen of Soviet Russia, should prepare himself for the greatest of sacrifices. On our own part, we stand for peace and for a peaceful reconstruction of our State economy. But we know that we can get this desired peace only if we possess the power of repulsing our enemies in case they lift their criminal hand against us. Yes, we want peace, but if our enemies show evil intentions towards us, then let it be known to them, that all the nationalities living within the boundaries of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are fully prepared to deal them a smashing blow in return!"

The speaker was greeted with a deafening "hurrah" and the singing of the International. The speech being finished, the processions again began to move in the military order they had come in; and the function ended at 4 o'clock in the evening.

At night the city theatres staged revolutionary plays to which workers and peasants were admitted gratis."

We think the letter is of interest because so little authentic information on events in Moscow reaches us. The picture given by our correspondent is innocent enough; the speech of Kamenev no more truculent than a speech by any other statesman in any other country on a similar occasion. We wonder when the Bolshevik bogey will at last be laid, and Soviet Russians recognised as human beings like the rest of us.

The Newest "Strong Man."

With a frivolity that seems inexcusable in a public news agency, the Associated Press told us the other day that the announcement of the appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey as the next Governor of the Punjab "has been so far well received in Lahore by all sections of the people." This, of course, could only have been written before the news of the appointment had reached the public of Lahore. Any thinking Indian who is aware of Sir M. Hailey's record, both as a Civil Servant and as a member of the Government of India, cannot but strongly disapprove of his appointment as the successor of Sir Edward Maclagan. Whether as the Chief Commissioner of Delhi or as the Finance and Home Member of the Government of India, Sir Malcolm has earned enough unpopularity among the educated classes of India to disqualify him totally from occupying so responsible a post as that of a provincial Governor, more particularly of the Punjab. No doubt, with a certain class of officials Sir Malcolm passes for a "strong man" and is viewed as a fit successor to the Ibbetsons and O'Dwyers. It is easy to believe that among such officials his appointment has been received "with universal approval", as the Delhi correspondent of the "Englishman" informs the world. But how do enlightened Indians view the appointment? Unquestionably, with alarm and indignation. What are Sir Malcolm's claims to the Governorship? His career as Finance Member was one long chapter of ineptitude. As Home Member, he disgusted even the most enthusiastic supporters of the Reform Scheme. According to the "Englishman", perhaps Sir Malcolm's "most signal triumph" was his defence of the Government in regard to the resolution demanding the release of Mahatma Gandhi, the Ali Brothers, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and others. But the "Englishman" does not realise that this "triumph" was the death-knell of the "Liberal" Party in India. Our contemporary expects that Sir Malcolm will be able to handle the Sikh situation and the communal differences in the Punjab "without any fear of consequences." Sir Michael O'Dwyer too tried to govern "without fear of consequences", but he did not have to wait long for Nemesis to overtake him. Does Sir Malcolm Hailey want to follow Sir Michael O'Dwyer?

OUT OF DANGER.

TOO WEAK TO EXCHANGE WORDS

TEMPERATURE AND PULSE NORMAL

NATIONAL PRAYER DAY.

MAHOMED ALI'S MESSAGE

DELHI RUMOURS ABOUT RELEASE.

MRS. GANDHI'S SPARTAN COURAGE.

RUMOUR ABOUT REMOVAL TO YERAVDA.

COL. MADDOCK'S EMPHATIC DENIAL.

PRAYER IN POONA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

A very crowded public meeting was held in the Reay Market to offer prayers for Bapu's speedy recovery. Dr. V. D. Phatak and Mr. Nimbkar explained the the situation and the President offered prayers.

ANXIETY IN RANGOON.

(From our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, January 15.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's illness and removal to Sassoon Hospital from the Yerda Jail was received here last morning and caused widespread anxiety.

(By Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

"An ideal citizen, an ideal Lea-der, an ideal prisoner and an ideal patient—" in these words one may sum up the whole record of Mahatma Gandhi. It is no wonder that the whole of India should have been so deeply moved by the sudden and unexpected news of the operation on the Mahatma, about whose health we have frequently had disquieting rumours during the past few months. The depth of India's feeling and anxiety can roughly be gauged by the constant stream of inquiries from all over the country. Many telegrams have been received in Poona from Maulana Mahomed Ali, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar and a host of others. When I went up to pay my silent homage to the Mahatma, I found a telegram lying on a small table close to his bed and it appears that this is only one of the many which have been addressed to him direct. Enquiries have been received by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and by several prominent leaders of Poona, and in almost all cases these enquiries have been promptly answered.

It is literally true to-day that the eyes of the whole of India have been riveted on Poona, which, already rich in historic associations, has been rendered infinitely richer by the presence of the saintly leader of India. I do not think it is exaggeration to say that every breath, every syllable which comes from Poona now is waited for impatiently throughout the country. Newspaper correspondents and news agencies are busy broadcasting news of Mahatma's conditions but the craving for news, more news and yet more news is so great that it is impossible to satisfy it. It is natural that the people should want more refreshing news than the dry official bulletins usually contain.

When I called at the Sassoon Hospital in the morning, I saw a crowd of anxious people already waiting there for any news, and I felt very much encouraged by the then latest news which Ben Ansuya gave me regarding Mahatma's condition. I learnt from her at the very outer gate of the hospital that the Mahatma had slept for eight hours and spent on the whole a comfortable night. Mrs. Gandhi had been with him till late at night and early in the morning—soon after the arrival of the Madras Mail at Poona—Devadas Gandhi had called at the hospital and ascertained from the House Surgeon that Mahatma was having a good sleep. On my reaching Poona, Devadas, with his friends Sundaram and Dr. Menon of Porto Novo who had come from Madras, was the first person I met and the news he gave me was certainly reassuring. Thereafter I set about my enquiries with a fairly light heart and called on Dr. Phatak—of Mulshi Satyagraha fame—a clever surgeon and an ardent non-co-operator. I had a long discussion with him about the operation and also about the state of Mahatma's health. Dr. Phatak along with the other doctors has been regularly attending on the Mahatma and is always present when the dressing is renewed. As he was also present during the operation, he had much useful information to give.

COL. MADDOCK'S PROMPTITUDE.

In the course of my conversation with him, I was able to gather that the abscess was hidden deep underneath the intestine and this was revealed on opening up the intestine. Previous examinations, which were more or less superficial, could not reveal anything so serious and the complaint, it was assumed, was due to other causes. It seems that the medical authorities, diagnosing on symptoms or by an examination of foecal matter, attributed the complaint either to dysentery or some such secondary cause. It is obvious that the medical authorities were too wise to go deep into the matter and were content with what a superficial diagnosis suggested. I learnt in the course of my enquiry that the abscess if it had been overlooked until it burst might have proved fatal, and naturally when on Saturday last matters came to a head, great anxiety was felt by those who were immediately concerned. Col. Maddock, the Civil Surgeon, was hastily summoned on Saturday to the prison to see the Mahatma, and that officer, by his promptitude, seems to have averted a great national calamity, Col. Maddock had previously been consulted in the case some months ago, and either because he had had his own doubts or suddenly suspected, experienced medical man as he is, something far more serious than anyone else could just then imagine, he decided after consulting the Jail Superintendent—Col. Murray—to remove the Mahatma to the Sassoon Hospital forthwith and for once discarding all red-tapism, put the Mahatma into his own car and removed him to the Hospital. It appears that the Mahatma had to be carried on a stretcher, so great was the pain experienced by him, and so weak had he become already. It was fortunate that Col. Maddock realised the gravity of the case and acted with such commendable promptitude. Of course, the operation had to be delayed slightly, as the Hospital authorities were not prepared to take the entire responsibility on themselves. Mahatma at first suggested Dr. Dalal of Bombay and Dr. Jivraj Mehta of Baroda whom he wished to be present during the operation. But as time was pressing and as Col. Maddock was against delay, the Mahatma seems to have suggested the names of Mr. Kelkar, Dr. Phatak and Mr. Haribhan Phatak. I don't think Mr. Sastri's name could have been present in the mind of the Mahatma, since Mr. Sastri is not a permanent resident of Poona, and what I conjecture is that he readily consented to Mr. Sastri being sent for when the name was mentioned to him by some one of the medical officers. However that may be, the operation was performed—thank God, successfully,—after certain simple formalities had been gone through. It must have been under a heavy sense of responsibility, and with due regard for the risk they were running that the operation was performed. When the Mahatma had been chloroformed prior to the operation, the electric light went off suddenly leaving the whole place in utter darkness, but without much loss of time, ordinary lamps and lanterns were improvised and perhaps a kitson light or two were installed and after the whole operation had been completed, the electric light returned! However, the Mahatma stood the operation well, and I had it from Colonel Maddock that after the operation the Mahatma came down from the table without feeling the effort. He was thereafter removed to a more or less private and secluded ward at a far-off end of the hospital, and was put under the charge of an experienced English nurse. It must have been a very anxious night—that eventful Saturday night—which the medical authorities spent and the next morning when the wound was opened up for a fresh dressing, it was found that there was comparatively small discharge of pus. That the abscess was deep down can be inferred from the fact that a six inch tube has had to be inserted at first to

(Continued in column 3.)

(Continued from column 1.)

draw off the pus, so as to prevent its mixing with the circulation of the blood. After three days, the length of the tube has been considerably shortened, and the account which I had from Col. Maddock himself shows that the worst is over and there is not much cause for anxiety. The wound, Col. Maddock informed me just after the dressing this morning, was clean and there was no discharge. Both the pulse and respiration had become normal, though it appeared that on Monday, the pulse had at one time become a little excited. But after the good sleep that the Mahatma had on Monday night, there was no particular cause for anxiety. It should not, however, be imagined that the eight hours' sleep was quite unbroken. The rest has done Mahatma much good and the medical authorities feel encouraged by the Mahatma's cheerful spirit and readiness to abide by their instructions. As to diet, glucose is being administered, besides milk and honey and sweet lemon juice. Col. Maddock was of opinion that the exalted patient should and could take more nourishment than he is actually doing; but since the Mahatma has great scruples in regard to his diet, some embarrassment was at first caused to the authorities but this was soon overcome by the introduction of glucose into the dietary. Mahatma took more nourishment than usual and this may be regarded as a very happy sign, and we may hope that the Mahatma will make rapid progress towards recovering his usual strength.

MRS. GANDHI'S PART.

When I called on the Mahatma this morning it was not without great trepidation, and also an overwhelming sense of anxiety. As I stepped into the room in the excellent company of Ramdas Gandhi, it is easier to imagine than describe my feelings. When we went in the Mahatma was in a restful pose, but his face had lost none of that great lustre which has shone with such brilliance at all times. Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty who happened to follow us up was also present and when we bowed, the Mahatma returned a serene smile. Ramdas mentioned to him just under a whisper the message of love and prayer for speedy recovery from my Editor, with which I had been charged. The Mahatma returned another smile by way of acknowledgment. The Mahatma was very weak of course, and as we had been warned beforehand that speaking accelerated the pulse, we avoided speech and as it was well nigh time for the morning dressing up, we had to take leave of the Mahatma, fervently praying for his speedy recovery. All the time Mrs. Gandhi has been by his bedside and when I went in, she was attending on him, while the nurse was busy getting things ready for the dressing. There was not a trace of sorrow on Mrs. Gandhi's face, and she bore her trials with the passivity and heroism of a Spartan mother. In the midst of all her mental preoccupations, she had a kind word and a cheerful look for all who called to enquire after Mahatma's health.

In the course of my interview with Col. Maddock, I referred to a rumour which had obtained currency at Poona about Mahatma's being removed in 4 or 5 days' time to Yeravda prison. I mentioned to him how if such a step were taken it would cause a great wave of indignation all over the country. Col. Maddock after listening to me said: "It is impossible, and I will not allow it." "Even in ordinary cases," he added, "the usuad period would be about three weeks before a patient could be removed from the hospital, and in an acute case like the Mahatma's it could not be done under a month." He also denied that there was any intention of removing the Mahatma to the Yeravda prison in the present condition. This assurance from the Civil Surgeon came as a great relief to me.

HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES' CARE.

One thing that struck me particularly is the extraordinary care and attention bestowed upon the Mahatma by the Hospitol, authorities. The Mahatma is not at all treated as a prisoner here and the authorities are eager to share the responsibility for his care with the public. Daily, bulletins are being issued and posted up on an improvised notice board which reads: "Mr. Gandhi's Health" at the foot of the staircase where people may have the news. There are no restrictions about visitors, except those dictated by a scrupulous regard for the recovery of the august patient. In view of the fact that large number of people from outside are anxious to call on the Mahatma, it is considered extremely desirable such people may not put themselves to the expense and inconvenience of a journey to Poona and they would be acting in the best interests of the Mahatma's health and rapid recovery, by abstaining from such purpose, at any rate for sometime to come. This desire of the medical authorities is shared by others also who have been privileged to observe for themselves how exhausted the Mahatma's condition is at present, and it is extremely necessary that he should be permitted to enjoy perfect quiet for sometime to come. It is important to bear in mind that the hospital authorities are doing all they can to aid in the speedy recovery of the Mahatma and on all occasions have freely availed themselves of the aid of an independent private practitioner in the person of Dr. Phatak, who has given his services as a matter of supreme duty. Besides, Dr. Dalal has been here once and is expected again on Thursday morning. Dr. Jivraj Mehta was due to arrive here to-day.

Though Dr. Dalal seems to have felt that it would be a matter of anxiety for at least three or four days more, Col. Maddock assured me this morning that the period of anxiety was practically over and the conditions of the wound this morning had made him feel that the Mahatma was past danger.

The interest evinced in Poona has been very great. I was really overjoyed to find that not only the men in the Street but women and children took the deepest interest in the Mahatma's progress. As I was standing with Devadas in the pleasant garden of the Hospital, shortly after I had called on the Mahatma, a little Indian boy rushed up to where we were with the glad tidings that Mahatma was doing much better this morning. The little boy's interest was really very touching, and is only a small proof of the immense love that India bears to the Mahatma.

The Aga Khan who has come down here on a brief visit was making constant enquiries and according to my latest information he was to have called on the Mahatma this evening personally to enquire after his health.

On the whole, I feel glad that I had the privilege of seeing the Mahatmta personally and am enabled to carry with me the mute expression of hope and good cheer silently conveyed by his look and serene smile.

Let the whole of India join on the 18th instant in a fervent prayer to the Almighty for his speedy recovery and early restoration to the country.

Col. Madock issued the following bullotin at 7 p. m, regarding Mr. Gandhi's health:—

"Mr. Gandhi had a very comfortable day. Pulse and temparature normal. General condition Improving.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

Received 9 p.m. Jan. 15.

Mahatmaji took 19 oz of milk with some coffee and orange juice to day. There was no necessity of dressing this evening as there was no discharge. He had sound sleep by day and was looking very fresh.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 15.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, President of the Congress, has issued the following message to his countrymen:—"Ever since the news was received from Poona that Mahatma Gandhi was removed from Yerrowda Gaol to the Sassoon Hospital for a surgical operation, the Nation has been waiting further news of his health with bated breath. The shock to the nation was almost too great even for prayers, though what every feeling heart has all this time suffered is itself one long prayer to Heaven. But the time has now come that we should organise ourselves to offer a national prayer beseeching the Almighty God to grant complete and speedy recovery to India's greatest son.

Friday the 18th instant being Gandhi Day seems to me to be the most suitable day for the purpose. Musalmans will no doubt offer prayers in their mosques after the Friday service, but I suggest that the joint national prayer of men and women of all communities should be offered precisely at five p.m. (standard time) all over India and that mass meetings should be organised everywhere for this purpose. I trust my suggestion will meet with the nation's approval and that steps will be taken immediately to act upon it."

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA JAN 15.

Received 11·30 A.M.

Dressing of Bapu's wound is going on. Sjt. Devidas Gandhi with Dr. Menon of Porto Novo and Mr. E. A. Sundarram came here by the Madras Mail early this morning. Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavaty of Bombay, Mrs Jamunaben Imamsaheba are also amongst the arrivals this morning. Mr. P. Venkatram of the "Bombay Chronicle" also came here and had a talk with the medical authorities and saw Mahatmaji. Bapu spent a comfortable night having slept for eight hours. Mr. Chaganlal Nanavaty informed me that he found Bapu cheerful, though weak.

The following telephone message was received from our Special Representative at Poona at 1-45 p.m. on Tuesday:—This morning I saw Col. Maddock, Civil Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, and asked him about Mahatma's health. He told me: "Mr. Gandhi passed an excellent night sleeping for eight hours." The pulse beating is 72 and it is normal; respiration is 18 to 20 and is normal; the wound is clean and there is no discharge; the tube is shortened. Rumour about Mahatma's removal to Yeravda is emphatically denied by Col. Maddock who told me that as the case is an acute one, the Mahatma will not be allowed to be removed from the Hospital for a month. He emphatically declared that it was impossible he should be removed and he would not allow it.

There are a number of callers here. Mr. Devadas Gandhi came from Madras last night. Other visitors were all present at the hospital this morning. The Hospital authorities are very anxious that every care should be bestowed on the Mahatma. Hitherto there has been no restriction about enquiry, but in the interest of the patient it is highly desirable that people from outside should not come to Poona to see the Mahatma. I saw the Mahatma this morning. He was weak. He smiled when I went to him. The message of Mr. Pickthall was conveyed to him.

KING'S ADDRESS.

LABOUR AMENDMENT.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The Labour amendment to the Address will be a direct motion of no-confidence.—Reuter.

DIVISION ON MONDAY,

LONDON, January 14.

A ballot of the Yorkshire and Northumberland miners has resulted in an overwhelming majority in favour of the termination of the national wages agreement. The result of the ballot throughout the country, which will be announced on Thursday, is expected to be similar. The threat of mining trouble and possibility of a railway strike are disquieting the Labour quarters, but it will not alter the decision of the Labour leaders to take office as soon as possible; nor has it caused the Liberal leaders to reconsider their determination to assist in the defeat of Government. It is now anticipated that the fateful division will be on Monday owing to the eagerness of the Members to participate in the debate.—Reuter.

PARTY LEADERS BUSY.

OXFORD, Jan. 15.

Leaders of the political parties are engaged to-day in settling their plans for the parliamentary session which opens to-morrow. A Cabinet Council was held at Downing Street to draft finally the terms of the King's speech. Mr. Asquith has recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to meet prominent Liberal colleagues at his house. It is stated that the original plan of the Liberal party to defeat Government at the first opportunity remains as a final plan. Mr. Asquith has the permission of his medical adviser to attend Parliament to-morrow. The fateful Labour amendment to the King's Address to the House is to be moved on Wednesday afternoon, and it is generally understood that it will confine itself to the declaration that the Government have lost the confidence of the House of Commons. In Labour circles the opinion is expressed that a few Liberals would abstain from voting on this amendment and that fewer still would vote against it:—B.O.W.

NO MONEY FOR SINGAPORE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Mr. Scott Duckers, who was prominent conscientious objector during the war, in a speech in London to-day said that Labour's foreign policy had settled that no more money should be voted for Singapore. The policy of the Labour Government would include the fullest possible reparaions from Germany, powerful navy, a well paid and efficient army, and, failing satisfactory understanding with France, a largely increased Air Force.—Reuter.

BRITISH LABOUR TROUBLE

RAILWAY STRIKE AVERTED.

OXFORD, Jan. 15.

Steps were taken to-day to avert the strike threatened by the Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. The chief step was an emergency meeting of the General Council of Trades Union Congress over which Miss Margaret Bondfield, the new Labour member of Parliament, presided. After a long discussion, a Committee was appointed to mediate between the railwaymen and railway companies. It is generally believed that a way will be found to prevent the strike, in view specially of the fact that if it were to come about it would seriously prejudice the position of the coming Labour Government. The present Government has been taking necessary measures to safeguard transport in case of emergency.—B.O.W.

The General Cuncil of the Trade Union Congress has considered the railway trouble and has adjourned pending further developments. The council has decided to appoint an emergency committee, if necessary.—Reuter.

HIGH TAXATION IN ENGLAND.

SUGGESTION OF MEASURES OF RELIEF.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The association of the British Chambers of Commerce has written a letter to Mr. Baldwin, Lord Curzon and Mr. Neville Chamberlian, drawing their attention to the fact that France and Italy at present owe 1,139 millions sterling to Britain, the interest on which at five per cent. is equal to over a shilling in the pound income tax at the present position in Britain. The repayment of the American loan to Britain of 856 millions sterling will cost 36 millions sterling a year, equal to eight pence and half-penny in the pound income tax. The council of the Association express the opinion that in view of the adverse effect of high taxation on the trade of the country, the Government should consider whether steps should not be taken to approach the French and Italian Governments with a view to securing payment on account pending the settlement of debts on a fair basis with the object of relieving the British taxpayer.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

The association on the British Chambers of Commerce has also sent a letter to Messrs. Baldwin, Asquith and Ramsay Macdonald expressing its grave concern in regard to any delay in ratification of the economic and financial arrangements made at the Imperial Conference. The association believes that the resolutions of the Conference, if carried into effect, will assist development of trade of the Empire and relief of unemployment at home. It, therefore, hopes that the addresses will assist in ratification of the arrangements which were reached by the Imperial Conference.—Reuter.

SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

EFFECT OF OUTSIDE INFLUENCE.

BRITISH CONSUL TO ENQUIRE.

OXFORD, Jan. 15.

Mr. Clive, British Consul-General at Munich, has proceeded there to obtain for the British Government direct and unbiassed information as to the actual political situation. The British suspicions that the Separatist movement in the Palatinate has flourished merely as the result of outside influence brought to bear after the removal of the normal police protection against blackmail and intimidation are strengthened by the curious disregard shown for constitutional methods. The German constitution expressly provides means whereby the inhabitans of the Palatinate or any other part of the Reich could effect alteration in their status. The actual necessary machinery could be put in motion by no more than one-third of the votes. Disregard of constitutional means obviously strengthens the conclusion that there is no genuine desire for autonomy and that the Separatist movement is being engineered by interested parties against the free will of the inhabitants. As the "Times" pointed out, striking protests against the claims of the so-called "autonomous Government" have incidently been registered by both the Catholic clergy and the Protestant churches in the Palatinate. The crux of the whole controversy in the British view is that the Rhineland High Commission is without powers to confer any form of recognition upon the so-called autonomous Government. The Rhineland agreement, which was reached between the Allies and Germany, limits the functions of the High Commission to supervising the safety, maintenance and requirements of the armies of occupation. Recognition could only be accorded by the Governmenss themselves.

Meanwhile, the French have expressed their desire to attach an official to the British Consul-General pending his investigation in the Palatinate—a courtesy which has not been sought for, since the purpose of the investigation is to obtain fearless expression of views from competent sources in that area. The French also desire to send further French officers into the British Cologne zone to pursue certain inquiries there. To this the British authorities offer no objection though, as "the Times" points out, "as there are already between 20 and 30 French officials with large Staffs attached in Cologne busily engaged in carrying out the aims of France in the British territory in addition to the usual unofficial French service of Espionage, it is difficult to understand what these new arrivals are expected to discover what has escaped the eyes of their compatriots."—B.O.W.

INQUIRY INTO FRENCH ALLEGATION

LONDON, January 14.

Paris.—It is understood that M. Tirard, President of the Inter-allied High Commission, has chosen his secretary M. Filliot to accompany Mr. Clive and has also asked Lt.-Col. Richier to proceed to Cologne to enquire with regard to the secret organisations, whose activities, the French allege, have led to bloodshed in the French zone, particularly in the Bonn district.—Reuter.

BRITISH PROTEST AGAINST RECOGNITION.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Reuter understands that the British Government has informed the French Government that it does not object to the despatch of two French officials to Cologne to enquire into the conditions there, provided that the same facilities are given to Mr. Clive, the British Consul-General in Munich, for a similar mission in the Palatinate; but it is pointed out that already there are a score of French officials in the British area fully free to study and report on the situation.

The British view is that the Rhineland High Commission has no power to recognise the Separatist Movement in the Palatinate; and the people of the Palatinate, if they wish to break away from Germany, have a machinery in the Weimar Constitution whereby only one-third vote is necessary for holding a plebiscite on the subject.—Reuter.

FUNERAL OF HERR HEINZ.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Paris.—A message from Speyer states that the Bishop of Speyer has refused to allow a priest to officiate at the funeral of Herr Heinz.

Berlin.—A message from Speyer says that the funeral of Herr Heinz was attended by three hundred people, including the Separatist troops and Frenchman. The service was opened by a French General, who paid a tribute to Herr Heinz as a friend of France and placed a wreath on the coffin. The French occupation authorities have forbidden the Palatinate Clergy to read any anti-Separatist protest from the pulpits.—Reuter.

CITY OF LONDON BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The City of London Conservative Association has unanimously adopted Sir Vansittart Bowater as a Conservative candidate for bye-election.—Reuter.

THE CALCUTTA MURDER.

EUROPEANS PERTURBED.

SUPPORT FOR REPRESSION

(The dastardly murder of Mr. Earnest Day by a Bengali youth has caused great horror in the minds of the people, both Indian and European, and it was but fitting that the European community of Calcutta should have held a meeting, in which a good number of Indians also participated, to express their sympathy with the relatives of the deceased. But, much as India deplores and condemns such cold-blooded deeds of murder, Indians cannot share all the sentiments and opinions which were expressed at the meeting by the speakers, who seemed to fix the responsibility for the murder on Indian politicians. The speakers were one and all against the release of political prisoners and they even emphasised the desire of the European and Anglo-Indian Communities to support the Government in any policy of repression which they might take in hand. The best answer to their rather panic-stricken words is the immediate release of that apostle of peace and non-violence, who, when he was being taken to a British jail gave this command to his people "Put the Moderates and the Englishmen at ease."—Ed. "B. C.")

CALCUTTA, January 15.

To voice the feeling of the European community on the murder of Mr. Earnest Day a mass meeting of the Europeans and Anglo-Indians, called by the European Association, was held at the Empire Theatre this evening. Mr. J. Langford James, presided and the theatre was crowded to the utmost capacity. On the motion of the Chairman the meeting passed the following resolution:—"This meeting offers its heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of the late Mr. E. Day."

The Chairman next moved:—"This meeting desires to record its feeling of profound horror at the brutal murder of Mr. E. Day." The Chairman said that Mr. Day was murdered in the most brutal and cowardly manner. Mr. Day had no enemies in Calcutta but he had many friends and was a quiet and law-abiding citizen. He had been done to death like a dog and one could almost hear from the hospital his pathetic question "why did he shoot me." Mr. James said that in a short time the law courts would investigate the why and wherefore of the matter. They were not there to judge or hint who was the person that did it or why he did it; but they did know that a perfectly law-abiding and loveable man had been shot down, and from what they knew, it looked as if it was done as a part of an organised plan. It might be a mistake, but they would be hardly human if they did not wish to record their absolute horror of the occurrence.

Mr. E. J. Oakley in seconding the resolution remarked it was perhaps appropriate that he should be associated with the resolution seeing that the late Mr. Day had been in his firm for a number of years and moreover he had the privilege of his personal friendship. He read an extract from a letter from an Indian friend which conveyed his abhorrence at the dastardly outrage against humanity and against an innocent soul. Mr. Oakley was sure that those sentiments were shared by all citizens of Calcutta, irrespective of race, class or creed. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

APPREHENSIONS.

Edward Villiers, M.L.C. moved the following resolution:—"This meeting of the unofficial European residents of Calcutta strongly urges the Government of India and the Government of Bengal not to yield to any agitation which might embarrass the police and others responsible for the maintenance of order in the proper execution of their duty and assures the government concerned that they can rely upon the whole-hearted and unanimous support of the European community." He asked how they were going to face the future while it was certain that crime emanated from a definite, possibly exceedingly well organised, body of men who were out to try and raise forces of disruption and anarchy and were against all that stood for law and order. He wanted to impress upon them that the crime in no way represented in its direct action any racial matter. Mr. Day is not murdered because he was a white man. He was killed, in all probability, because he was mistaken for one of those wonderfully brave men who spent their lives in India in order that the people might live and carry on their lawful avocations. If that be so and if indeed Mr. Day had not died in vain, it was up to them to look into the future and what they could achieve in the matter of so altering the conditions that for all time to come, there should be torn from their midst the possibility of such dastardly crimes. They must see to it in the future that they, as a community, were better organised than they had been in the past. They should realise their communal responsibilities and they should not mistake coordination for aggression. They co-ordinated themselves in order to watch over their own interest but that did not mean coordination in order to destroy the interests of other people.

Sir Campbell Rhodes, M.L.A., seconded the resolution. He said that they had reason to believe that revolution was organised and it was their duty to organise as a community. His Excellency the Governor in a recent speech put the matter very plainly. His Excellency referred to the revolutionary organisations and stated that he would use all weapons at his disposal to suppress them. The meeting wished to assure His Excellency that they would support him.

It was more. It was respectfully to claim from His Excellency that he would fulfil his promise with the help of the European and Indian members of his Executive Council and Ministry. Sir Campbell continuing said, he thought he was speaking to the largest and most spontaneous gathering of Europeans, which had met in Calcutta for a long time, but they recognised that they were speaking beyond these walls to their fellow citizens in India and also to their fellow citizens in the Homeland. Political conditions in England were in a state of flux. They knew what would be their Government in a few weeks time, but they did know that whoever came into power of the three political parties, they would be British trained in the British tradition that liberty must be based on the maintenance of law and order. No government in England would stand a single day if it departed from that idea by one single jot. He noticed among the crowd many of Mr. Day's Indian associates in his office. As he turned away from the graveside he saw a long procession of Mahomedan serangs marching up to pay reverence to the memory of one under whom they had worked for many years and he realised that this was no racial question. What was the position with which they were faced today? What was the position if Government did not act resolutely? What had happened during the past year in the countries where the police had ceased to function? God forbid that in India revolutions should have to be met by revolution. They must organise with their traditions as an association, as a community of Europeans to prevent that happening. They knew the view of the man in the street. If there was any doubt about it on Friday there was none on Saturday. When that large crowd saw a pistol fired by one of their own countrymen, they, at the risk of their lives followed the assailant to capture him. There could be no doubt as to what the feeling of the people was, whatever the speeches of some of the leaders might be. They had therefore to organise and co-operate. They had got to ask their Indian friends to organise and to co-operate. He hoped that they would hold some meetings of this nature among their own community to show their abhorrence of what had occurred. They did not know where fate was leading India to. They were all working that it should be led aright. They should not desecrate that grave which was covered on Sunday by restraining the exercise of that patience, goodwill, and restraint under grave provocation, which their community had been exercising during the last three years. They should continue to work for the protection of their own community, for the protection of every citizen of the Empire. They should work in order that India might fulfil whatever destiny was before it, without fear and without reproach. (Applause).

INCITEMENT TO REPRESSION.

The Chairman observed that it was very difficult to get out of one's mind that this was not a racial matter, but the more one thought of what one knew of it already, the more one was convinced that it was not a racial matter at all. It might become one. Whether it was a racial matter or not, it did behove them, having in mind the trend of politics in this country at the present moment, to unite themselves against the day when they might have to stand shoulder to shoulder. They should take part in the government and politics of the country not in defiance to Indians, but that they might be ranked as they had been ranked in all ages on the side of law and order. The voice of the European community should go out to beg government to see that the police were not hampered or embarrassed in any manner and to assure Government that non-official Europeans would be behind them to a man in any step Government might take, whether they be repressive steps or otherwise to strengthen the hands of the police in the country. If he referred to the voice of politicians in India he must refer to the voice of Indian politicians, but here he did not wish to introduce any racial note, but from many accredited representatives of Bengal, there had been one continuous demand that political prisoners should be released. Considering the matter in a perfectly cold-blooded and on entirely non-racial lines, could they not see that any such move would be fraught with the greatest danger to law and order in the province? (Applause).

AGAINST RELEASING POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Colonel Gidney, as the representative of the domiciled community in India, supported the resolution. They as a community felt the outrage very deeply and sincerely associated themselves in the message of sympathy and condolence to Mr. Day's people in England. He looked on it as an evidence of what they should do in future. They should not beg, however. The time for begging had gone. They must demand that no one should in any way be allowed to interfere with the police. It would be fraught with the greatest possible danger to the province if political prisoners were released. Should the day come for Europeans to stand shoulder to shoulder the domiciled community would stand with them.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman announced that a collection was being made for the three motor car drivers, who behaved in a most gallant manner after the shooting of Mr. Day. One of them was very seriously injured. The European Association had decided to get up a subscription list for these drivers. It would show that the European community of Calcutta were capable of recognising valour and worth in any nationality. The collection realised roughly Rs. 1,883.

STRONG PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.

The English papers comment in strong terms. The "Statesman" considers that the plain inference is that a secret society now exists which has revived the methods of the gang that began operations in 1908. Master minds remain secluded. The Council must now decide if the old menace is to be allowed to run its course.

The "Englishman" says that the authorities will receive the whole-hearted support in ending the state of affairs which is a danger to every citizen.

The "Indian Daily News" describes the outrage as one of the most brutal and cowardly in the history of the Bengal revolutionary movement.

The "Servant" says all workers for India's welfare must bring into play benignant forces which will render impossible the conception and execution of such terrible deeds of blood.

EGYPTION ELECTION

ZAGLULISTS' SWEEPING VICTORY.

ZAGHLUL'S MANIFESTO

LONDON, January 14.

Cairo.—The official election results are as follows:—

Zaglulists, 150.
Liberal and Constitutionalists, 14.
Watanists, 2.
Independents, 4.

41 constituencies vote again on 17th Jan. owing to the candidates' failing to obtain the requisite majorities. The Zaglulists expect to win most of these seats.

ZAGLUL PASHA'S MANIFESTO.

Zaglul Pasha in a manifesto rejoicing over "the splendid victory of the patriotic Egyptians," says that, although many chose a different course and acted wrongfully, he was prepared to welcome them back. Externally Egypt was united in demanding complete independence. Internally Egyptians were free to differ.—Reuter.

TASK BEFORE THE NEW ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Jan. 14

Cairo.—The Zaghlulist press states that the first task of the New Chamber will be the substitution of direct universal suffrage for the present method of indirect election.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

A BIG SURPLUS,

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The past financial year shows a surplus of 7,516 thousand Egyptian pounds compared with the estimate of 2,190 thousand. The increased receipts are partly derived from the cotton-tax, the estimate of which was based on the production of four million kantars; whereas six and half millions have actually passed through the ginning factories.—Reuter.

GREAT ANXIETY IN MADRAS

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 15.

Sunday's "Hindu" supplement containing the news of Mahatma Gandhi's dangerous state of health which caused his removal from Yeravda Jail to the Sassoon Hospital for medical examination in connection with the intended operation produced no little anxiety in public mind, though the operation is said to have been successfully performed and Mahatmaji's general condition continues to be satisfactory after the operation. Public anxiety is not likely to diminish until their great leader and prophet is restored to perfect health. They will hold Government responsible if any untoward event were to happen. Public mind is so much agitated that Mahatmaji's release alone will bring them peace of mind. The people here thoroughly agree with the note of warning to Government contained in "The Chronicle's" comments on Mahatmaji's illness which has been telegraphed over here by the "Hindu's" correspondent.

STAGE OF DANGER PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

Dr. Phatak interviewed at 2 p.m. stated the details of Mr. Gandhi's health as follows:—

He kept 97 degrees temperature all day. Pulse ranged from 62 to 68. Respiration is normal. No complications. He slept during the whole night soundly. He does not complain of much pain in the abdomen. There was very little discharge through the drainage tube, which was removed this morning and a piece of gauze only substituted. Doctors have allowed Mr. Gandhi his usual nourishment but he himself is disinclined to take for fear of indigestion. Condition is absolutely satisfactory.

Doctor Phatak feels that Mr. Gandhi can be said to have passed the stage of danger.

POONA, Jan. 15.

Mr. Gandhi passed a good night and his condition is quite satisfactory. His temperature is normal and he is able to take food.

VISITORS POUR IN FOR "DARSHAN"

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

I understand that Mahatmaji slept last night very well. There is very little discharge from the wound the drainage tube is substituted by a piece of gauze. He has been allowed by the doctors to take his usual nourishment. But Mahatmaji is reluctant to have much in the form of nourishment out of fear of indigestion. Mrs. Gandhi and Mahatmaji's sons are in attendance all the while. Pulse temperature and respirations are normal and there are no complications of any sort. The opinion universally held in competent quarters is that Mahatmaji is well on his way to recovery.

Several visitors are trying to have a look at Mahatmaji but on the score of the patient's health, none is allowed to disturb him as far as possible. Messages received in the Congress office are being conveyed to him.

GANDHI DAY.

INTERCESSION AND APPRECIATION.

Under the joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and Girgaum District Congress Committee there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya compound on Friday the 18th instant to pray for the speedy recovery of Mahatmaji, when prominent speakers will discourse on "Gandhiji the Apostle of Peace and Goodwill." Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

ANXIETY IN DELHI.

STRONG RUMOURS OF RELEASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 15.

The illuminating report of the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri about Mahatma Gandhi was the topic everywhere in Delhi to-day. It has given rise to speculations and strong rumours of contemplated release of the Mahatma about which I hinted you this morning. Everyone seems to think that the release of the Mahatma is only a question of days in spite of the declaration of the Mahatma that it must be unconditional and on full realisation by Government that he is innocent and that his motives have been good. The bulletins issued regarding Mahatma's health are studied with anxious interest and there is a general feeling of thankfulness to God that the greatest man of the world has been spared to India and that nothing untoward has happened.

The rumours about the expected release are so strong at the seat of the Government of India that the "Eastern Mail", an English local daily, has devoted a leading article on the subject. This paper is not generally known for its sympathy with the Non-co-operation movement, but its views to-day are somewhat refreshing if not inspired. It says:—"The situation in the country is in a semi-normal condition at present and all things considered seem favourable to his release. If Government would come to an early decision for the release of Mr. Gandhi it would please the people of this country and it would give a new colour to the intentions of the Government. Let Mr. Gandhi be a free man and let him resume his normal occupation again. He had now two years to contemplate the failure or the success of his movement. All great men of his type are firm believers in the voice which comes from within and would embark on no new schemes without the experience of the past. Government would lose nothing by releasing the Mahatma on the other hand they would gain a great deal by this course. If the worst comes to the worst Government could always report to the well-known cat and mouse policy which has come to be recognised as a part of the constitutional organisation. If emergency demanded we do not see why the Government of India should not resort to this policy to maintain order. Mr. Gandhi is an honourable man and Government could depend on it that he would conduct himself in the most honourable way."

The demand for the release of Mahatma Gandhi has, therefore, become universal and Government can ill afford to ignore the united voice of all the communities in India in this connection. I understand Lala Lajpat Rai has suggested organising a national demand for his release and national prayers to be offered for his recovery on the 18th instant. The idea is good and ought to appeal to every Indian patriot. Let us hope that the Government of India in in India although it is the subordinate branch of an administration thousands of miles away.

WOUND IMPROVING

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

Recd. 12 Midnight, Jan 16.

I visited the Sassoon Hospital at about 9.45 p.m. Bapu had not slept. Ba Anusuyaben and Ba Kastoorba were atending. I was informed that the patient was all-right. Col. Maddock had posted the following Bulletin at 7 p.m. "Mr. Gandhi had a very comfortable day. Pulse and temperature normal General condition is improving.

I learn that H. H. the Aga Khan is making constant enquiries about Mahatmaji's health but no interview has taken place.

LONG LIVE MAHATMAJI

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The news of Mahatmaji's health has caused no little anxiety among his countrymen, as also, I think among our bureaucratic friends, who must be realising their folly of imprisoning the greatest man of the world.

Last evening I heard a shocking rumour about the Mahatma's health, inspite of your timely publications of reassuring news of his health. This made me very nervous and immediately—it was 9-45 p.m.—I hastened to the Victoria Terminus and caught the 10-15 p.m. train starting for Poona. I spent the whole night in the train thinking all sorts of things and unable to go to sleep. I reached Poona early in the morning at 5-30 to-day and I put up in Seth Morarji Gokuldas Sanatorium, where fortunately I met Mr. Devdas Gandhi, who had arrived a few hours earlier from Madras. He had personally visited the Mahatma a couple of hours before and assured me that his revered father had a good sleep of 8 hours and showed remarkable signs of progress to recovery. This happy news relieved me of half the burden of my anxiety. I then at once drove to the Sassoon Hospital where we found Seth Revashanker Jagjiwan, Mr. Devdas Gandhi, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, Bahen Ansuya, Mr. Mathradas Trikumjee and a few others, at the main entrance gate of the Hospital compound. After a little conversation with these friends I went to the Mahatmaji's special ward and through the kindness of Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, I was able to get access to Mahatmaji's room. A frail little body of about 95 lbs. weight, but a giant of nobility and Apostle of Ahimsa (Non-violence) this greatest man of the world was lying on a cot and Shrimati Kasturba was tenderly massaging her noble husband's sacred feet. Mr. R. Venkat Ram and myself were allowed in the room at this time and we paid our respects to the Mahatmaji who gave us his *Ashish* through his usual smiles and cheerful spirits.

When on the 1st of this month I had tried for an interview with the Mahatma in the Yerowada Prison accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Govindji Vassanji, and my wife we were not allowed by the Jail authorities to have even a "peep" at the Mahatma. After a fruitless attempt for about 3 hours we had to return quite disappointed.

Long Live Mahatma Gandhi.

Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Bombay, January 15.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TALKING LOUDLY IN COURT.

ORDER SET ASIDE.

Motilal Khimchand
Vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the order passed by Mr. H.B. Tyabji. Second Judge of the Court of the Small Causes at Bombay. He charged the applicant Motilal Khimchand and another under Section 228 I.P. Code with having intentionally insulted and interrupted the Court, and convicted and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 in default of payment to imprisonment for one day.

The facts are fully given in the following order of the Second Judge of the Small Causes Court ,Bombay:—

"As both the offenders were talking aloud and in a disorderly manner making violent gesticulations in my view and presence at about 2 p.m. so as to disturb the Court and to be heard distinctly by me in my very presence which sitting in Court in spite of the Policeman and bailiffs who warned the public not to make noise. I had them brought to me and I ordered them to remain in Court till 2-30. At this hour I took cognisance of the offence. I presume that the intention required for the offence must be inferred from the very facts of the case namely loud and unrestrained talk in the presence of a Judge sitting in Court. And as this is a very frequent occurrence when the public take no notice of the warning to them by the Police and the bailiffs an example I inflict a fine of Rs. 20 on each of the offenders and in default of payment to imprisonment for one day in accordance with the powers given to this Court formerly under Sections 83 and 84 of the Small Cause Court Act now under Section 480 Criminal Procedue Code and Section 228 Indian Penal Code."

JUDGMENT.

Justice Shah in delivering the judgement observed "Though this is registered as an application for revision, really it is an appeal, because under Section 486 Criminal Procedure Code, an appeal is provided from an order under Section 480. Criminal Procedure Code. In the present case the learned Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, took action under Section 480. Criminal Procedure Code, against the present Petitioner Motilal Khimchand and another, charging them under Section 228 I.P. Code. There is no doubt about the facts in the case. The applicant and another person were talking in the open verandah outside the Court room and they were within such distance on the verandah that they could be seen by the Judge. The loud manner in which they were talking might cause interruption in the working of the Court. Generally speaking we are in agreement with the view which the learned Judge has taken as to the propriety and the necessity of the public visiting the Courts maintaining quiet and order while within on near the precincts of the Court. We have to see, however, whether in the present case there is sufficient basis for the inference that the applicant Motilal really intended to cause interruption to the Court. It is not suggested that he had any intention to offer an insult to the Court. It is very difficult to say on the facts stated in the order of the lower Court, that that was his intention. There is no doubt on the record that Motilal admitted the offence in the sense that he was talking with another person on the verandah near the Court. That, however, would not necessarily mean admission on his part that he intended to cause interruption to the learned Judge, as he was outside the Court. Having regard to all the circumstances there is room for the argument that it was not his intention to cause any interruption to the learned Judge. We do not think that the facts in the present case are sufficiently clear and strong to justify the inference as to his intention to offer any insult or to cause any interruption to the Court. We therefore set aside the conviction and sentence and direct the fine, if paid, to be refunded. At the same time it is desirable to point out that the applicant should not talk while in or near the Court in a manner so as to cause or even appear to cause any kind of obstruction of interruption to the Court."

Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for th applicant.

The Government Pleader for the Crown.

ANNOYING NEIGHBOURS.

EUROPEAN TENANTS EVICTED,

(Before Pratt J.)
Bai Dinbai
v/s
Mrs. John Leonjini and Aur.

The plaintiff filed this suit for evicting the defendant from certain premises in the occupation of the defendant. The plaintiff is the owner of a house known as Royal Terrace, at Dalhousie Road, Colaba. The defendant was a tenant of the plaintiff in occupation of a flat on the second floor of the said buiing on a monthly rent of Rs. 180. Plaintiff gave notice to the defendant on 30th November 1922 to vacate by the end of December 1922. The defendant had refused to vacate and pleaded the Rent Act.

Mr. F. S. Talevarkhan appeared for the plaintiff. Miss Leonjini who was added as a defendant after the case went on for some time appeared in person.

The plaintiff relied on four circumsances as justifying her claim to evict the defendant from the premises:—(1) That she required the premises for her own use and occupation; (2) that there was satisfactory cause in as much as the premises were required for the purposes of repairs; (3) the conduct of the defendant amounted to nuisance to the plaintiff and other neighbouring occupiers; (4) the defendant had committed breaches of the conditions of her tenancy in that she had denied access to the workman of the plaintiff, the Municipality and the Improvement Trust for legitimate purposes.

The plaintiff with her family occupied the flat adjacent to the defendant's on the south in the said house. The plaintiff's case was that the flat in her occupation was insufficient for the requirements of her family since one of her sons Ratanshaw who had obtained an American degree in medicine returned to Bombay from America in August 1923. He was practising in Bombay, and he requored in addition to living space two additional rooms one for consultation and another for examination of patients.

The case lasted for about five days.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment discussed the evidence as to the plaintiff's requirements, and came to the conclusion that the plaintiff's requisitions were unreasonable and she did not require the defendant's premises reasonably and bona-fide for her own use and occupation His Lordship also held as regards the second ground that the repairs were only petty repairs and the requisition for that purpose was also a pretence—purely an afterthought. As regards the third ground alleged by the plaintiff His Lordship remarked that there was more substance in the plaintiff's case as regards nuisance. On that point besides the evidence of the plaintiff and her son, there was the evidence of another tenant, one Moledina who was an independent and respectable witness. The witness gave evidence about the defendant's unpleasant habits and on the evidence the Court held that the defendant's conduct amounted to a "nuisance and annoyance to the neighbouring occupiers. It appeared to his Lordship that the plaintiff had exercised much forbearance. His Lordship also held the fourth ground proved, viz. that it was a condition of the tenancy that the defendant should allow free access to the plaintiff's workmen," the workmen of the Municipality and the Improvement Trust and that she had denied such access.

Accordingly His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for possession and the defendant was ordered to give possession on or before 31st May 1924. There was no order as to costs.

Messrs. Mervanji Cola & Co., acted for the plaintiff.

The defendants appeared in person.

CAUSE LISTS.

(WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH JANUARY.)

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3348-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm, Kanayal and ors., Vachha and Co. Pt. Hd. 19-12-23.
4132-21—Mehta L and Co, Kanchordas Govindji Asher, Raghunathdas Devraj a firm, N C Dalal and Co, Pt. Hd. 7-12-23.
5203-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dhanjishaw Edalji Mistry, Motiram Kevalram, Mulla and Mulla.
405-23—Merwanji K and Co, Soonderdas Padamsey a firm, Joharimal Rudmal a firm, Thakoredas and Co.
724-22—Bhaishankar K and G, Monji Haridas and Co, a firm, N M Karsondas and Co. a firm, Tyabji D and Co.
1733-21—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Mamooji Jehangir Cursetji Ghadially and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.
110-23—Patel and Eze. Sukhanand Brijmohan a firm, Mandlal Thakerseydas and ors. N C Dalal and Co.
4913-22—Thakoredas and Daru, Tyabhai Miyasaheb Mahomedbhai, Fazullabhai Saaikh Mahomedbhai Valli Alli Mulji Th. and Co.
2847-23—Bhaishankar K and G, Matubhai M Shah, Maneckji Jethabhai Vardhaman and ors. Amin and Desai, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2837-23—Matubhai J and M, Muthuradas Canji Matani and ors. Hiralal A Budhdeo, Shah and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR, JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

385-20—Jamsedji R and D, Purshotam Ratansey, Ahmed Haji Moosa and another, Payne and Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

701-19—Merwanji K and Co, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and others, The Advocate-General of Bombay, Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

3221-23—Little and Co, Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman and ors. Gulamhussein Esaji Tajbhoy and ors., Merwanji K and Co, Matubhai J and M.
1948-22—Dastur and Co, Sardarsing Umraosing, Mithanlal Umeraosing and Co.
4732-23—Madhowji and Co, Hatimbhai Gulam Hussein and Bros, Mahomed Essabhay Kohti and another, Rustamji and G.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Dadamsey, Mahodeo Sahano and ors.
4077-22—Tyabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalhanji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and ors.
4078-23—F. Pavari, Ratilal Manchubhai and ors. Samaldas Vanmaldas.
4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sirdar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.
4092-23—Amin and Desai, Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotham and Co, Mulla and Mulla.
4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld., Sandia Lalata and ors.
4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhoy and ors., E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.
4188-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas and anr. Govindji Gopalji, Andrade and Cunha.
4189-23—Purnanand Cl. and J, Wamanrao Anandrao Joshi, The Venus Electric Co a firm, Patell and Eze.
4190-23—Payne and Co, Pestonji Fakirji Sidhwa and anr. Mahiar Boman Irani and ors., Lalla and Co.
4191-23—Jehangir M and S, Perojshaw Rattanji Dubash and ors., Puchaji H B Jejibhoy, Kharas and Co.
4192-23—Daphtary F and D, Seth Mafatlal Gopaldas, Manilal Mohanlal Parekh Amin and Desai.
4203-23—Ferreira and V Augustine Venient Periara, J D M D Souza and anr.
4250-23—Amarchand and Mang, Hatimbhai Gulamhussein, Esufali Gulamhussein and anr.
4251-23—Pathare and Co, Bhalchandra Ramchandra Charya and anr, Shankerrao Mahadeo Khale, Thattet and Co.
4264-23—Dallas and Co Haji Alimahomed Haji Cassam, Irani Rashid Khodabux.
4295-23—Mirza and Mirza, Mahomed Jusab Haji Abdul Satar, Syed Muzafare.
1690-23—Chitnis K and M, Valli Hussein and Co, a firm, Piroz M Dastur and Co,

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1608-21—Matubhai J and M, Birdichand Jivraj, Mangaldas Purshotamdas and others, Bhaishaker K and G.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

3337-22—Malvi M R and Co, Amulakchand Memaram, Mamonchand Fakirchand Edgelam G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

597-23—Motichand and D, Bhogilal Mohanlal a firm, Shridhar Bhaggat, Divekar and Bhagwat.
9-23—Captain and V, Devkaran Nanji a firm, Ratilal Manchharam Vehmi, N C Dalal and Co.
1822-23—Shah and Chitu, Amratlal Mohanlal a firm, Daldiprasad Durgadutt a firm Malvi M R and Co.
2028-23—Unwalla P and P, Poonsey Devsey and Co. a firm, Shrimanvadan Raja, Edgelow G W and Co.
3951-22—Kanga and Co, Nensey Meghji and ors., Domingo Abrieo, Surveyor and Co.
3746-22—Kanga and Co, Motilal Dayaram, Odharmal Mojusingh, Surveyor and Co.
1129-23—Ferreira and Val Haridas Waljee and Co, a firm, Hassan Premji and ors, Kanga and Co, Against Defts. except 1, 2 and 4
732-23—Manchersha and Nar, Makanji Jeraji, Sagarmal Nihalchand a firm and ors. Purnanand Cl. and J, Amarchand and Mang.
3465-23—Crawford B and Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Oomer, Abdul Latiff Haji Haroon and anr. Matubhai J and M.
4687-23—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Latiff Haji Haroon and anr., Haji Mahomed Haji Oomer, Crawford B and Co.
3576-23—Chubb and Co, Louis Dominick Britto, Narottam Damodardas, Matubhai J and M.
504-22—Ramanlal and H, Monji Goculdas, Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasool and anr., Vaccha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1503-21—M B Chotia, Mansuklal Panachand a firm, Thakar Shivlal Nathabhai, Madhowji and Co.
S C Ct.—509-7234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand Navla and ors., Mulchand Munji, Dubash and Co.
1864-21—Amarchand and Mang, Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co, a firm E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Wadia G and Co.
2039-21—Craigie B and C, L and F Barraclough and Co. Ltd., (in Vol. Liqn.), Kadarbhoy Essoofally Khoja, Payne and Co.
1206-23—Soonderdas and Co Long De'Mello, Amtoolabai Mulla and Mulla.
1893-21—Jamshedji R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal, Maganlal Chunilal Ghai, N C Dalal and Co, As to Counter Claim.
1884-21—Chitnis K and M, D Shanilal Kantilal and Co. a firm, Allibhai Chogla and Co, a firm, Smethem B and L.
1890-18—Mulji and Tha, Bhimaji Motiji and Co, a firm, Sitabai widow.
2721-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay and anr., Bheachul Beahman and ors. Bhaishankar K and G.
3348-19—Hiralal and Co, Moosa Haji Abubakar, Abdul Rahim Tajudin and ors., In person.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1311-23—Mantri & Co., Tehminabai widow v. Damodhar Sadashiv Dongre, Dabholkar & Co., Pt. Hd.
S. C. 1013-23—Unwalla P and P, Gustad Khodabad Irani and anr v. Tehminabai, widow, Mantri and Co.
3730-20—Manchersha and Nar., Tatya Rawji a firm and anr., vs. Motichand Jechand and ors., Motichand and D. Kharas and Co., Pt. Hd. 7-1-24.

SHORT CAUSES.

4431-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Laxmichand Khetsey v. Hussein Abdul Rahiman and co. a firm, Madhowji and Co. As. Pt. Hd. 20-12-23.
1382-23—Wadia G and Co., The Tata Power Co. Ld. v. Kanaylal Chunilal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co
4700-23—Patell and Eze., Meghji Vallabhdasv Dayalji Lalji and Co. a firm, Dikshit M and Co.
5510-22—Soonderdas and Co, Meghji Vanechand, Chimnaji Gulbaji and others, Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

926-23—Motichand and D, Maneram Madanlal, a firm, v. Jagmohan Vasanji a firm, Mehta L and Co.
226-21—Tyabji and Co., Bayabai and anr. v. Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandri, Soonderdas and Co.
S C. Ct. 2388—25621—22—Madhowji & Co., Gulabsingh Gurudalsingh v. Kukamal Madhavram, Hiralal and Co.
2367-23—Amin and Desai, Pranlal P Makanji v. K M Chaubal and anr., N C Dalal and Co.
1875-22—N C Dalal and Co., K M Chaubal v. Kanayalal R Dave Amin and Desai. As to Counter Claim.
1658-20—M B Chothia, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Hemraj Valji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2211-22—Jamshedji R and D, Purshottam Rattansey v. Kaikhushru Rustomji Pascal, Jehangir M and S.
2380-21—Mulla and Mulla, Dhanjishaw H Bulsara Brothers a firm and ors. vs. Yusoof Bros and anr., Mehta L and Co.
2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co. afirm v. Vallabhdas Purushottam, Edgelow G W and Co.
1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co., K C Shriman Vedan Rajah Kolakal vs. Malber Timber Co. Ld. and ors., Crawford B. and Co. Amin and Desai.
1814-23—N C Dalal and Co. H C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.
1813-23—N C Dalal and Co., H. C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.
2744-22—Captain and V., Hirji Poonja a firm v. The Khandesh Shrikrishna Trading Co. Ltd., Matubhai J and M.
3535-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Narandas Manordas a firm v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2818-21—Payne and Co., Soonderji Tricumdas v. Gordhandas Mowji, Merwanji K and Co.
2653-20—Mehta L and Co. Hassam Mamoji v. Mahomed Momarji Dadan, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1928-23—Little and Co. The Tata Mills Ltd, The Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Ccurt No. 54.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

3933-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Essak Haji Suleman, Abdulla Khalic Ali, Jhavery and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re: Ind. Coy'. Act Re: Economic Land & Bldg., Stores Ld.—Ardeshir H D. and Co., Gordhandas Parbhudas—Petr. v. N. H. Moos—Official Liquidator M. G. Vardhaman and anr.,—Applicants, Mulla and Mulla 2-11-23.
4327-23—Mehta L & Co. Rahmabai widow, v. Hassan Abubakar, Shamrao M and H. Pt. Hd. 11-1-24.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

2502-19—Kanga and Co, Chandumal Chhaganmal, Jugseybhay Vishram and Co, Mehta L and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1641-23—Khandwalla and Chh., Joharmal Uttamchand a firm v. Mukhram Pratapnarayan, a firm, N C Dalal & Co. As to Counter Claim.
4056-23—Craigie B and C, Bibi Khandize Sultan v. The Calendar Mfg. Co. a firm, Kanga and Co.
4689-23—Shamrao M and H, Sinker Khanderao and others, Bhaghwanji Odhavji, S N Nanavati and Co.
2936-21—Mulla and Mulla, Pirojsha Nusserwanji Mehta v. Hiralal Vithaldas, firm, Mulla and Mulla.
4298-21—Payne & Co., Lalji Poonsey a firm, v. Shivji Cooverji a firm and anr. Madhowji and Co.
4979-21—Payne and Co., Damji Meghji and Co. a firm, v Shivji Cooverji a firm and anr., Madhowji and Co.
4905-21—N C Dalal and Co., Haji Mahomed Bebani v. V R Paralkar, Manilal & Kher.
3885-21—Vrajlal and Co., Jaggannath Chhaganlal Bros. a firm, v. Padamsey Vallabhdas and ors. Ferreira and Val.

S. C Ct. 506

—20—Amin and Desai, Bahaldas Khemchand v. Ambalal Motichand and anr Motichand and D.
1836-20—Patel and Eze. Allimahomed Abdulla and Co. firm, v Vissonji Sons and Co., Bhaishanker K and G.
608-20—Dharamsi D and Co., Laldas Maganlal and Co. firm, The Ahmedabad Spg. Wg. Co. Ltd. Edgelow G W & Co. Malvi M R and Co.
327-20—Tyabji D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Kissondas Tribhuwandas Mangaldas and ors., Ardeshir H D and Co., Mulla and Mulla.
2544-20—Hiralal and Co. Bhikachand Khemchand and Co. a firm, v. Chhottalal Bhikabhai Shah a firm, Amin and Desai.
1720-20—Matubhai J and M, Ebrahim Dawood Kazi v. K Haridas and Co., a firm, Craigie B and C.
4753-21—Dallas and Co., Morarji Virji a firm and ors. v. Bansidhar Gopaldas a firm and ors., Madhowji & Co.
5101-21—Madhowji and Co., N H Moos, v. Chhaganlal Premchand, Jamshedji R and D.
4272-22—Madhowji and Co., Gangaram alias Gangaji Khater v. Mulji Shivchand and ors, Manubhai and Co., Mulla and Mulla, Madhowji and Co., Malvi M R and Co., Merwanji K and Co.
5147-21—Ardeshir H C and Co., Ramgopal Jagganath a firm v. Mahfoozali Khan, Little and Co.
2854-20—Dubash & Co. Kadarnath Bhagwandas a firm, v. Javerchand Thackersey a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3849-22—Tyabji D and Co., Dalichand Raichand v. Gangasaran Lotram and ors. Thakordas and Co., Kanga and Co.
1947-23—Payne and Co., Nanabhai Tallackchand v. Ratanlal Mulchand, Tyabji D and Co.
5376-22—Daphtary F and D., Abdul Huain Abdul Latiff and ors v. Bai Fatmabai Mia Saheb Shaik Shadk Ahmed, widow, Vachha and Co.
3026-23—Vachha and Co, Shamsuddin Hassanalli Rangwalla, v Jenabai widow and ors., Dastur and Co.
5002-22—Payne and Co, Framji Edulji Dinshaw v. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld., Little and Co. As Pt. Hd.
2108-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bhaidas Jamnadas v Motilal Lallubhai Marfatia and ors. Kanga and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.
3513-19—Shamrao M and H, Mahadeo Daji Govind v. Dewoobai widow, N C Dalal and Co.
3473-21—Amin and Desai, Narandas Purshottam Patel v. Chhaganlal Haribhai and anr. N C Dalal and Co.
3215-21—Madhowji and Co., Nathumal Surimal v. Ishwarsing Nyrayensing and ors.
3321-21—Madhowji and Co, Nathumal Surimal v. Ishwarsing Nyrayensing and ors.
1054-20—Little and Co., N M Rayalu Iyer Nagaswami v. K M Subber and Sons, firm,, Hiralal and Co.
3362-21 Jehangir M and S Uderam Shivram v. Padamsey Rattansey, Mulla and Mulla.
2390-20—N C Dalal and Co., Raghavji Mowji and Co., a firm v. Hirji Madhowji and ors, Pandia & Co.
435-18—Madhowji and Co. (For Pauper) Mougibai widow, v. Velbai widow, Mulla and Mulla.
2473-20—Dubash and Co., Framroze Nusserwanji Gagrat v. Habibhoy Ebrahim, Mirza and Mirza.
1821-19—Merwanji K and Co., Sewantilal Bhogilal a firm, v. Mia Mahomed Suleman Kazi, Shroff and Lam.
1563-20—Malvi M R and Co. Moolraj Daulatrai a firm, v Gurumukhrai Sukhanand a firm, Tyabji D and Co.
1566-20—Malvi M R and Co., Moolraj Daulatral a firm v Balchand Ugarchand firm, Wadia and Co.
4097-21—Amin and Desai, Motilal Kissondas v. Kakirbhai Itcharam and ors.
4978-21—Shroff and Lam, Jamnadas Tricumdas v. Bhawanji Nathabhai.
1873-20—Captain and V. Devkaran Nanji a firm v. Ratansey Ranji, Malvi M R and Co.
3876-21—Dallas and Co. Hasson Haji Adamji Valli v Hussein Haj Adamji Vally and anr.
1614-20—Ardeshir H D and Co., Bhawanbhai Chunji a firm v. B N Lang, Purnanand Cl. and J.
1984-19—Mehta L and Co., Jamnadas Kerlekerana and Co. a firm v Mohanlal Jivabhai and ors Dallas and Co. Tyabji D. and Co.
2985-20—Matubhai J and M, Lady Jehangir Bellimoria, v. Goswami Maharaj Shri Dwarvesh, Lalji Shri Vallabh Ramji Maharaj, Edgelow G W and Co.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The deputation of the British Guiana Colonisation scheme has arrived in Bombay and its advocates including perhaps Dewan Bahadur Keshava Pillai are busy publishing "facts," as they call them, in the Press. The two letters of Mr. A. R. F. Webber published in your column through the instrumentality of Mr. Pillai form the essence of their arguments. One could not but express surprise that a leading and patriotic Indian of the status of the Dewan Bahadur should have the boldness to endorse a scheme of Indian emigration to *British Colonies* at this most inopportune time.

The ink with which the Kenya decision was written is not yet dry. Immigration of Indians into Kenya is being completely stopped and steps are being taken to throttle the economic and cultural spirit of the Indians already there. A hundred years ago our countrymen were welcomed there and promised all sorts of things by the then rulers of that land. They developed the country and made it prosperous. The White Capitalists made themselves owners of the developed lands with the help of the British Government and are now trying to drive away our countrymen. The same promises are now held out by the British Guiana Deputation. They speak of a convention between the Government of India and the Government of British Guiana. The Governments of India and of British Guiana are only two Subordinate Governments to the Government of Great Britain. Suppose a convention is signed between the two subordinate Governments as proposed. A few years later, the Government of British Guiana, influenced by the planters and other Whites repudiates the Convention and ill-treats our countrymen. What is the remedy? Do you expect the Government of India which is only a subordinate of Great Britain to wage a war against British Guiana for the sake of Indians settled there? Will the Government of India do it? Certainly not *So long as we have not got a national independent Government responsible to the people of India and competent enough to protect its people, all emigration should be completely stopped.* There is no use discussing barren ideas with the deputation. They should be asked to go home without any more ado.

You will remember that while the question of emigration to Ceylon and Malay States were being discussed last year in the Assembly the White planters of these Colonies brought to bear influence on the Government of India. The moderate Councillors were too moderate to oppose the Government measure with the result that emigration of coolies is again renewed to these Colonies where the labourers are treated like cattle.

The fact that the arrival of the deputation is to be made to synochronise with the publication of the Pillai report regarding British Guiana Colonisation scheme lends colour to the belief that the report is a white-washing document favourable to the Whites. However that will come to light when the full report is published. Pandit Banarsidas Chaturvedi has already sounded a note of warning.. Let all the associations interested in the welfare of Indians hold public meetings in Bombay and proclaim thereat, that no emigration should be allowed to *any British Colony so long as the Kenya Betrayal stands.* The public voice must make itself fully felt, otherwise there is danger of the planters "stealing" away our youngmen and women to enrich themselves at our cost.

I am sure the deputation would not have left their shores without securing from the Government of India some sort of promise, given either of their own accord or through pressure from the India Office. The member in-charge of emigration is Sir B. N. Sarma and it seems this week-keened Indian has neither grit nor courage to discharge his duties faithfully. If he cannot protect his countrymen abroad, why does he not resign his job?

The letters of Mr. Webber seem to have been written in a very clever way. It seems he does not know that the people of India have lost all faith in the British Government. The very words "emmigration" and "Colonisation" strike terror in the hearts of the people. I asked a few people who are out of employment whether they would like to emigrate to British Guiana under the Colonisation scheme? They immediately retorted "Do you want us to be hammered by the Whites?" That this is true is also clear from the statement of Mr. Pillai himself. While Dr. Nunan explained his scheme to the Indian people at British Guiana, they heckled him and cried out that they were being kicked and assaulted by the overseers and managers in sugar planations. It is to be hoped that the Assembly members will refuse to stultify themselves and ask the deputation to go home and come back again after India obtains Swaraj.—Yours, etc.,

P. P. K. IYER.

January 13.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR NEWS.

MEASURES FOR DEALING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT.

A communication has been received by the International Labour Office from the Government of the Union of South Africa informing it that the South African Government is ratifying the Draft Convention of the Washington Conference concerning unemployment.

The Union of South Africa is the fifteenth country which has ratified this important Convention. The others are Bulgaria, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, Great Britain, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Roumania, Spain Sweden, Switzerland.

The most important provision of the Convention is that each State which ratifies it undertakes to establish a system of free public employment agencies under the control of a central authority. Committees to include representatives of employers and workers shall be appointed to advise on matters concerning the carrying on of these agencies. Where both public and private free employment agencies exist, steps shall be taken to co-ordinate the operations of such agencies on a national scale. It is also provided that the operations of the various national systems shall be co-ordinated by the International Labour Office in agreement with the countries concerned.

It is understood that at the forthcoming functions on the occasion of the Unviersity Convocation, Benares a Guard of Honour will be furnished by the University Training Corps. The men are being drilled by a Sergeant Instructor, Lister, who is in the residency of the University. Adjutants from Allahabad visit from time to time. His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Chancellor, is coming to preside over and address the Convocation on January 19th.—A.P.

READJUSTMENT IN PALESTINE.

A NEW OUTLOOK.

FRUITS OF THE ARAB AGITATION.

The Jerusalem correspondent of the "Times" wrote in mail week:—

Within the past month three new facts have served to reduce the more pugnacious elements in Palestine:—

(1) The Palestinian Arabs have taken a great step towards dissociating themselves from those who have hitherto voiced Arab sentiments to the interested outer world (and, incidentally, dictated Arab sentiments to the Palestine Arab world.)

(2) The High Commissioner has announced the formation of an advisory Council made up solely of higher Government officials which will, in future, act as a consultive body for fresh Palestinian legislation;

(3) A General Election has been held in Great Britain, and the entire body of candidates and electors has not shown a shred of interest in Palestinian question. This last fact, especially, has had a most salutary effect in bringing home to the thoughtful elements here that the British Mandate in Palestine is a *fait accompli*, that Arab agitation in the British Press and in British diplomatic quarters has availed nothing and, what is worse, has possibly served to discredit Arab claims.

The official announcement of the purely British Advisory Council has, naturally, pressed the same point home in the most forcible fashion. It has caused singularly little comment, whether in the Arab or the Jewish Press; so far the strongest complaint has come from the latter; any protest from the Arab side would, as even the Arabs must see, be ludicrous after their repeated refusals to assist in any way towards building up a more representaive Government. The sentiments of the normal Palestinian, too engrossed in his own business to attempt to comprehend the niceties of political rights and wrongs, are summed up in the shrug of his shoulders which accompanies his querry: "Why didn't Great Britain do this three and a half years ago, and so prevent the exaggeration of Jewish hopes and the exacerbation of Arab fears?"

Such a "Crown Colony" type of administration was certainly expected to be the outcome of the British Occupation by the less politically imaginative among all sections of the population; Arab claims to representation automatically thrust themselves forward as a consequence of the real or feared "Zionization" of the Government, but the earlier Palestinian hopes of undiluted British rule were only temporarily in abeyance, and again found expression when there arose the bogy of a possible Heinzi suzerainty over Palestine about a year ago.

The general feeling now is, therefore, one of a final and very much belated settling down into equilibrium. Smaller items, such as the opposition by the various (and always Arabs) municipalities to the installation of "Jewish electricity", the latest rumours as to the resignation of Sir Herbert Samuel, the present Hight Commissioner, the new "Arab National Party", the frenzied activities of the leaders of the old Arab Party—all these are very much in evidence, but, with the stabilizing of the larger factors, they cease to have the life and death importance which they once had. The Arabs are beginning to see that to refuse "Rutenberg electricity" is as reasonable as to refuse to buy paraffin from the cheapest (and probably Jewish) source, and that a change of High Commissioner may well be a change for the worse, since there is no reason to suppose that a non-Jewish High Commissioner would be so tender towards Arab anti-Jewish susceptibilities.

ARAB DIVISIONS.

Much the most interesting feature—t is yet too early to pass judgment on its ultimate importance—is the effort to set up the new "Palestine Arab National Party." Since the inception of the Moslem-Christian Associations and their congresses and their Arab Executive, there has always been an opposition group within the party which was content to remain there, until the increasing ill-success of the Arab Delegation in high places, the rapidly decreasing popularity of the Arab Executive within the country, and its complete lack of diplomatic *savoir faire*, had led the old leaders into an impossible blind alley, where honour and consistency alike left them no other option than to oppose any British policy for Palestine which fell short of entire British self-suppression.

This gave the "Opposition Group" its chance. Much publicity was given about a month ago to the rise of a new and supposed moderate party. "Moderate," however, is misleading adjective to apply to it. The new party is no more than the older "Opposition Group" of the Jaffa Congress; it has retained everything in the old extremist Arab policy—its anti-Zionism, its dislike of foreign influence, its cry of "Palestine for the Palestinians," its demand for real representative government, and the rest; it has only thrown overboard what it conceived was responsible for watching the Arab cause: primarily it has jettisoned the old Arab leaders and, as a basis for further negotiations, it (quite unofficially) declares that it is willing to accept things as they are, to accept the British Mandate (with a perfectly "open" mind as to the interpretation of the Zionist clauses) and co-operate with the present Administration so far as the latter proves itself a genuinely honest means for governing Palestinians, and refrains from any legislation having a pro-Zionist tendency.

THE LEADERS.

The figure-head of this "Nationalist Party" is one Sheikh Suleiman et-Taji el-Faruki, a blind poet and philosopher; the secretary is a highly educated Palestinian of Turkish origin, formerly secretary of the Moslem Supreme Council, named Abdullah Effendi Mukhlis; while behind these are a considerable body of the younger generation, not easy to place in the Palestinian social scheme. They are just as much of the "effendi" class as the elder leaders, but the impression they leave is one of better intel-

(Continued in column 5.)

(Cotinued from column 6.)

ligence, better grasp of practical realities, and an intangible something which might be labelled a deeper Palestinian feeling. While the older leaders were "effendis" who had left their villages for three or more generations, the leading elements of the new party still have their roots in the village—that is, they are still in touch with the majority-mind of Palestine, although they are themselves "effendis," which as a political term of abuse means, mostly, an absentee landlord.

But it would be a mistake to attribute to them a higher degree of "representativeness" than could be claimed by the leaders of the "Arab Congress." They are, as we have seen, but a group taken from the older political workers. "Representativeness" is an impossibility at present, Palestine, is apart from the single handful of large towns, still in feudal times; a few families between them control the properties, persons and minds of most of the villagers, who constitute a big majority of the population. An elected Legislative Council for Palestine always was an impossibility: the utmost that the villagers—the inarticulate majority of the country—can hope for at this early stage of their emergence into independence is that Arab "representation" shall fall into the hands of those who are yet near enough to them in ideals to remember their simple needs, and who can be trusted, therefore, to value a simple programme of agricultural improvement and elementary education more than a gaudy display of constitutional tinsel. In this respect the new party can claim a higher quality of "representativeness" than the old.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

BY "KRISTODAS,"

The report of the Department of the Government of Bombay comes practically as an annual joke, for if one compares the report recently issued with the reports issued year after year since its very establishment one will find many points in common including the dolorous apology in the beginning for the meagreness of work done. The excuse urged this time may be stated in the words of the report: "At the end of 1922 Government invited the opinion of the Advisory Committee as to the advisability of the Department of Industries being closed down as a measure of retrenchment. In view of the stringency in Provincial finances, the majority of the Committee were of opinion that the Department should be brought to end and its functions distributed among other Departments of the Government. Finally, however in April, 1923, Government decided that, after effecting various retrenchments in expenditure, the Department should continue to exist in a skeleton form.' The report mentions that the uncertainty as to the future has somewhat hampered the activities of the Department and is partly responsible for the fact that in the year under report only five meetings of the Advisory Committee were held. This paucity of meetings is not a new feature and has nothing to do with the uncertainty which hangs upon its future, for even in the years past there have been serious complaints with regard to the few meetings convened of the Advisory Committee; nor were the different items considered of a more important character than now. The Department complains that owing to the financial stringency and its having no funds available with which to inaugurate fresh schemes there were few questions on which the opinion of the Advisory Committee could be sought. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,46,000 in 1920-21, Rs. 1,73,000 in 1921-22, and Rs. 2,39,000 in 1922-23. These figures show that the Department had not reason to complain with regard to the retrenchment axe being levelled at it, for the expenditure has been continuing on the rise during the last three years in inverse proportion to the volume of work done. The report mentions the hardy annuals, the cottage industries, Casein, Magnesium Chloride, etc., the same subjects as have been spoken of time after time without any material results having been achieved. In short, the Department has shown almost an exceptional sterility so far as any work is concerned. One wonders why the Government continues to maintain the department despite the recommendations of the Committee to the contrary. It is not in a position to be of use to the existing industries nor to suggest new industries and unless the Government finds itself in a position to increase the activities of the Department it would be better if it were closed from the next official year rather than continued to make of itself a laughing stock. There is the inevitable paragraph with regard to pottery in the report. There were nine students under instruction and of course Mr. Fern was in charge of the pottery section. Any information with regard to the expenditure of this particular pottery section will be interesting, for the report has not given that information; but it cannot be less than a hundred thousand or even a hundred and fifty thousand rupees looking to our past experience of expenditure in this connection. Can nothing be done to stop this huge expenditure or turn it into useful channels? The same sad fate which seems to have overtaken some of the enterprises started and patronised by this Department has overtaken the enterprise of the Steam trawler. The Department could have atoned for its failure in other directions if it had made at least this experiment successful; but even that has not proved possible and the steam trawler was sold before the beginning of this year and the collection of specimens made by the Marine Biologist handed over to the Royal Institute of Science! Take again handloom weaving with regard to which the Department has a small paragraph in the report. Apparently the Department is quite unaware of the efforts being made to improve the hand-spinning and hand-weaving in the country and specially in this Presidency. It is said that in Bombay Presidency alone there are some 500,000 people who depend wholly or largely on hand-loom weaving as their one main subsistance and that there are 300 places in the Presidency where weaving is carried on with hand-looms ranging in number from 20 to 5,000. The message of Khaddar has much increased the importance of this industry and also increased the number of hand-loom weavers and the quantity of Khaddar woven. The Khaddar movement contemplates however Khaddar hand-spun and hand-woven in order that the huge agricultural population of the country may add to its humble earnings. There is nothing in the report to show that the Government appreciates all these factors. In fact it has preserved its traditional ostrich like policy of closing its eyes to everything that passes around it and to go on the beaten well trodden track of fed-tapism which comes in the way of the success of the Department and has made of it a drag and an incubus rather than the impelling and directing force it should have been. The United Provinces Department of Industries under Mr. Chintamani with Mr. V. N. Mehta as Director and Mr. Shah as Deputy Director of Industries did much to set up to the standard of what a Department of Industries should be. It was not to the liking, however, of a particular set of people as all these three were heartily attacked in certain journals and as a result the talents of both the Director and Deputy Director of Industries are now engaged in some magisterial work, the Department having been started afresh. The incident shows genius for innovation and for evolution or revolution whatever you call it is not appreciated and nothing more is demanded of such officials than a mediocrity of output, a docile sticking to traditions and a persistent driving of the coach on the beaten track.

DUMPING.

The complaint is made that dumping by second hand is in project into Australia on a large scale. The correspondent of the London Chamber of Commerce Journal says that it is stated that British woollen manufacturers procure their yarns at low prices from Belgian and even German spinners because of the lower wages in those countries, depreciated exchange and willingness to accept prices equal to cost to keep the mills going and that with these cheaply purchased yarns the manufactured article is produced with which the Australian manufacturers cannot compete. Not only this but Senator Guthrie declared in the Senate that British woollen manufacturers were in league with Australian importing houses to throttle the growing local industries and that large quantities of cheap woollen goods were being dumped into Australia below costs, serges which cost 21 shillings a yard to manufacture being sold at 2/6. The Senior British Trade Commissoner there, however, protests against these charges and observes that trade figures do not show any evidence that the Australian woollen industry is suffering or that British manufacturers are dumping woollen goods. A similar complaint is made as regards imports of steel with regard to which it is stated that Belgian and German firms who wish to export to Australia in order to escape the general tariff restrictions placed on their goods and in the case of Germany the risk of dumping duty, ship the semi-finished product to England where it is converted into finished product and exported to Australia with the help of the British preferential tariff of British goods. The Australian manufacturer now asks that the tariff be amended so that before an article receives the British preference it should be atleast 75 per cent British workmanship. These facts show that some of those people in this country who are so enamoured of British goods that they cannot support the boycott movement are really supporting only continental manufacturers and the payment of a commission to the British middlemen for palming off as British articles stug which is not British.

THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

The "Times of India" recently devoted about half a column to describing the glories of the Bombay exhibits at the Empire Exhibition. We are told seriously by this paper that Bombay would occupy less space as owing to the restriction of expenditure to a hundred thousand rupees the Organising Committee had to refuse several applications for space. I should like to know which applications were refused. So far as my information goes the Organising Committee were hard put to it to collect the meagre number of exhibits even on payment and practically all the exhibits of arts and crafts have been paid for by the Organising Committee. No industrialists or artisans came forward to give loans of their exhibits to the Exhibition or to take space for exhibiting their products. It cannot be understood therefore how the statement is made that the Organising Committee had to refuse several applications for space. The Director of Industries or the Director of Information may well issue a statement as to which applications for exhibits were refused and what exhibits were sent along with such applications. The main exhibits of Bombay are those sent by the Development Department, Improvement Trust, Sukkar Barrage and the Bombay Port Trust. All these exhibits cannot surely be considered as representative of Bombay's arts and industries. Even at the risk of repeating what I have been saying for the last so many months I am obliged to remark that the Empire Exhibition will be inverting the order of all exhibitions as it will be mainly held to attract the sellers whereas the real object of exhibitions is to attract the buyers. The new Legislative Council should even now rise to the occasion and stop the Government of Bombay from taking any part in this Exhibition even though this motley collection may have been sent to London by now. People coming to the Exhibition will atleast be reminded by this empty space of the skeleton in the cupboard of the Empire—the Kenya injustice.

WAR AGAINST ASIATICS.

While the Government of Kenya is hurrying forward with the legislation with regard to the Kenya constitution and emigration rules the Government of South Africa is not remiss in pushing forward the anti-Asiatic or rather anti-Indian legislation in its territory. What is most pathetic about the Indian situation is not the sort of Government we have but the gullibility of a section of our people to any tales that many be told them by outsiders provided these tales are directed against our own land and our own kith and kin. It was one of the favourite tales of scribblers in the Empire that the Non-cooperation with the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was the main reason for anti-Indian feelings through the Colonies. Our people accepted this at least many of them, forgetting the fact entirely that all this anti-Indian feeling was there in abundance long before this particular Royal visit. Ever since the Kenya decision we have been warned and ever advised in a hush-hush voice by our Anglo-Indian mentors and by a too wise section of our own people that if we start any strong agitation against this decision we shall be rousing a nest of wasps and inviting stings on ourselves, again forgetting the fact that such an excuse for inaction has been the main factor in fettering the chains more closely on our feet. Heavy injustice may be done to us, our self-respect may be wounded in the most flagrant manner, our greatest and noblest man may be put behind the prison bars, our leading spirits may be abused and reviled, our brothers and sisters may be treated most abjectly in the Colonies and yet there is always that hush hush voice asking us not to pick up a row, not to do anything which will wound the delicate susceptibility of the bureaucracy here or the British Cabinet there or the White colonials or in fact any body who may take it into his head to represent the Empire! The boycott movement which was started with such a flourish of trumpets and to which people of all the different sections of politics gave their adherence professedly has not yet matured to that extent to which we should like it to mature just because of all this cold damp, just because of all this benumbing fear, which paralyses our limbs, this spectre of probable consequences of the wrath of the mighty. The white settlers in Kenya and the white colonials of South Africa know very well how to play upon this craven fear. Whenever, therefore any agitation is threatened in India reprisals are threatened in colonies as if any condition can be worse than the condition of our countrymen in those Colonies. South Africa now threatens dire revenge and a section of our people are quailing here imagining all sorts of injuries and harm the South Africans Whites and General Smuts will be able to wreck upon our countrymen there. When shall we begin to realise that a courageous vindication of our self-respect and of our nationality will carry the day against any dire threatenings or reprisals?

Small pox in an epidemic form prevails in many parts of Malabar, Cannanore being most affected. In portions of Ponani and Walluvanad Taluks Pneumonic Plague has broken out. In fishermen quarters of Calicut rat falls continue though no cases of Plague has been officially reported. Plague infection in Tuticorin seems to be spreading to adjoining villages.—A.P.

Mr. U. D. Aldridge of Messrs. Spencer & Co., passed away on Saturday morning at Bangalore at the age of 29. He served in the Royal Air Force as Flying Officer during the war. He was shot down over enemy territory and was detained for nine months there.—A.P.

Rev. John Drury, Principal, Bishop Cottons European School passed away on Saturday evening at Bangalore.—A.P.

A Cawnpore message says the annual general meeting of the members of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce will be held on 24th February 1924.—A.P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan 15.

S S Dalemoor, Milligan Durban.
S S Gogra, Morgan, Rangoon.
S S Kohinoor, Perry Calcutta.
S S Dalgoma, Bakker, London.
S S Treloski, Richard, Cardiff.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Aquileia Valcich, Genoa.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Soudan Thornton Shanghai.
S S Alpine Range, Fell, Karachi.
S S Moshobra, Galgey, Karachi.
S S Clan Colquhan, Urquhart, Hamburg.

S S Gogra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gogra, 3150 tons, Captain S Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Kohinoor:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Kohinoor, 3239 tons, Captain C R Perry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Dalgoma:—The B I S N Company's steamer Dalgoma, 3570 tons, Captain H. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Aquileia:—The M Italiana steamer Aquileia, 4201 tons, Captain C Valcich, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Company's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Soudan:—The P and O S N Company's China mail steamer Soudan, 4218 tons, Captain B J Thornton, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alpine Range:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Alpine Range, 2267 tons, Captain J E Fell, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, January 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Goldenfels 4701 K'chi 18/1 Graham and Co.
2 Plassy 4615, London 19-1, M M & Co.
3 Massilia 3251 L'pool, 23/1, Graham & Co.
4 Trewellard 2667, Dunkirk 18/1, M M & Co.
5 Soudan 4218 15/1, M M & Co.
6 City of Batavia 3572, Dunkirk 20/1, K. N. and Co.
7 Mashobra 5131 K'chi 16/1 M M and Co.
8 Yomei Maru, 5183 Kobe, NF., N Y. Kaisha.
9 Othello, 3277 Hull, N F J F & Co.
10 Karapara 3772, Durban 23/1 M M & Co.
11 Lima Maru 4297 Kobe 20/1 N Y Kaisha.
12 Falkenfels 3812 K'chi, 25/1 Graham & Co.
13 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk, N F., T M & Co.
14 Aquileia, 4201 Genoa, 15-1, L Triestino.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan 19/1, M M & Co.
17 Capodimonte 4278 Genoa 13/1 M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bankura 1905 P. Gulf, 17/1 M M & Co.
8 Jalaeera 2853 N F N F, S S N Co.
16 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Penang Maru 3213 Japan 17/1, N Y Kaisha.
G Ahmedi 1331 P. Gulf, 12/1 S Hassanon.
P Clan Colquonoun 3760, Karachi 12/1 J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th Februry, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala, due about 18th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Roederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetfkerk due about 22rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 10th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Brenta due about 28th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Valentino Coda due about 28th January, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Porziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.
Tamba Maru due about 14th January, Agent N Y K.
Genoa Maru due about 18th Janaury, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 15.

S S Plassy for London:—4 cases printed books, Oxford University Press, 18 bundles Lamb skin, H A M Ghoval; 20 bundles cow hides R Alimahamed; 5 bales Goat's skin, R Alimchamed; 112 cwt cardamoms, G Suchedina, 21 cwt cardemoms, G Yaccoobally, 9 packages samples of tapesty etc. Grindlay and Co., 20 bales Goats skin H Noormohamed H Esse; 7 packages wooden furniture etc., Cox's Shipping Agency; 3 bales Goats skin, Karim Monamed; 1 bale sheep skin, Karim Mohamed; 7 cases provisions etc. Army and Navy, 1 case Ind. spices M M and Co.

S S Plassy for London—55 cases British Empire Exhibition goods, Cox's Shipping Agency; 72 boxes British Empire Exhibition goods, Cox's Shipping Agency; 19 bales woollen carpets and cotton durries, Cox's Shipping Agency; 4 crates concrete sleepers pots, Bird and Co., 1 Parcel paper scale, Sandrun and Co.,

S S Plassy for Marseilles—85 cwt cummin seed, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Capde-monte for Genoa—88 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, J A Begnie and Co.

S S Cap-de-Monte for Constantinople:—25 cwt. Moudhi powder, A El. Ejel, 4 cwt C. Chanothi, A El. Ejel.

S S City of Batavia for Liverpool—50 cwt. myrobollam, P Mathuradas; 69 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 600 bales raw cotton, Weld and Co., 146 bales raw cotton, Latham Abercrombie, 295 cwt myrobollams, G Manjee; 65 bales cotton fly, The Indo-Japan Cotton Trading.

S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—55 bles Indian cotton, Price De Scone; 224 bales Indian cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Bradburn for Antwerp:—330 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Trevellard for Hull:—210 cwt rape seed, J Dayall and Co., 6000 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon; 4902 cwt myrobollams, P. Mathuradas.

S S Delemoor for Hull:—10000 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon; 2000 cwt myrobollams, P. Mathuradas.

S S Delemoor for Dunkirk:—220 bales row cotton, Louis Dreyfus.

S S Massilia for Liverpool—3001 cwt myrobollam, B Damjee; 250 bales wool F P.., F F Campbells; 51 bales Africn cotton raw, C Parekh and Co., 89 cwt Rice John Glemmell; 1675 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 120 bales Indian raw cotton, Latham Abercrombric 42 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 1750 tons manganese ore, James Findlay and Co., 172 bles cotton fly, Walmer and Co.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—136 packages shooks of empty casks, J E Jowett and Co.

S S Massilia for Constantinople—63 bales cotton yarn, The Central India S W H N Co.

S S Goldenfels for Antwerdp:—46 bales cotton fly, G K Kaisha.

S S Goldenfels for Ghent:—100 bales raw cotton, Langley and Co.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—180 bales clean cotton fly, C Peraj and Co., 1000 cwt. myrobollams, P Mathuradas; 1430 bales Indian rw cotton, G K Kaisha; 3575 cwt ground nut oil cakes, Lukmanjee Ebrahimji.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—200 bales country cotton fly, C Peraj and Co., 220 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Treloske for Marseilles—200 cwt gum Arabic M H Dehadasti.

S S Aussa for Trieste—330 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 361 bales raw cotton, B Gordhandas; 110 bales raw cotton Madhavdas Amersey, 56 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 25 bales cotton wash, D Bhanjee.

S S Asussa for Venice:—224 bales cotton raw, Raly Bros

S S Aussa for Piraeus:—137 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 400 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales raw cotton, H Ramabhagat; 300 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin.

S S Burma Maru for Yokkaichi—4000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Burma Maru for Nagoya—1500 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin.

S S Kidderpore for Yokkaichi—2000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—2000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—3500 bales raw cotton, Japan Coton T Co. 300 bales raw cotton, H Ramlbhagat; 500 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin; 200 bales raw cotton, C Bomanjee.

S S Penang Maru for Nagaski:—800 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 400 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha; 201 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Yokkaichi:—800 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 400 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Yomei Maru for Kobe:—291 bales raw cotton, C Bomanjee; 348 bales raw cotton N Futehali.

S S Yomei Maru for Osaka:—100 bales Ind raw cotton, Rally Bros.

IMPORTS.

January 15.

S S Andes Maru from Nagoya. Agents—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.—35 bales shirting, 50 bales cotton yarn, 10 cases cotton drill, 245 cases porcelain.

From Kobe.—77 cases Porcelain, 100 cases wood boxes, 80 cases celluloid ware, 485 bales cotton sheeting, 30 bales linen 50 bales match sticks, 1000 bales cotton yarn, 140 cases safety matches, 227 cases camphor 35 bales silk yarn, 93 cases match boxes, 35 cases vegetable wax, 67 packages chalk.

From Osaka:—25 casks red lead, 253 bales cotton dril, 625 bales cotton yarn, 30 cases cotton yarn, 200 cases sulphur matches, 150 shirting, 357 bales shirting 345 bales sheeting 30 cases umbrella sticks 13 cases glass beads, 30 bags rice, 50 cases match boxes 81 cases hosiery shirts.

From Hongkong:—800 bags cassia, 25 cases ginger, 450 rolls roofin paper.

From Canton:—2 cases silver ware, 87 rolls matting 1067 bundles Rattans, 985 bags sago flour, 500 cases milk 2375 bags betel nuts, 190 bag Dammeer Batio, 1085 pieces Planks, 40 bags nutmegs 10 cases pine apples, 104 bags Topioca flour, 132 bags Gum, 202 bundles gum, 84 pieces rolled tin, 200 bags Rice, 50 cases Tea.

From Penang:—51 bags tapioca flour, 105 bage pearl tapioca, 275 bags arcanuts, 41 H/c. Black Tea, 58 bags plumago, 220 slabs Tin

S S Wakasa Maru from Nagoya:—Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—173 cases porcelain, 10 cases cotton drill.

From Osaka:—210 bales sheeting, 37 cases enamelled plates, 20 cases match boxes, 6 cases Toys, 49 cases Hosiery shirts, 267 bales cotton yarn, 277 bales cotton shirting, 165 cases cotton shirting, 210 cases cotton drill, 92 cases mirrors, 48 cases glass beads, 23 cases enamelled spoons.

From Kobe:—80 cases celluloid bangles, 80 cases celluloid goods 90 cases wood boxes, 40 cases porcelain, 60 bales wooden sticks, 24 cases hosiery, 500 bales cotton sheeting, 225 bales cotton yarn, 30 cases enamelled ware, 342 cases match boxes, 200 bales match sticks, 75 cases camphor, 60 cases safety matches, 30 bales Linen, 27 packages, chemicals, 29 packages clustwood, 19 bales Glue, 11 cases Umbrella ware.

From Moji:—100 bales cotton sheeting, 100 bales cotton shirting.

From Hongkong:—225 bags cassia, 300 coils rope.

From Shanghai—952 chest Tea, 575 bales sheeting.

From Canton:—50 cases Tea.

From Foochow:—753 h/chest Tea, 252 chest Tea.

From Penang:—201 slabs Tin, 205 bags betel nuts, 51 bags pearl Tapioca.

From Singapore:—3017 bags sago flour 1688 bags betel nuts, 684 bundles Rattans, 81 bundles Gum, 250 pieces Planks, 60 cases Pine apples, 121 bags coffee, 8 bags nut megs.

From Colombo:—50 bags arecanuts 15 bags cardamoms, 120 bales waste cotton.

REPRESSION IS SIND.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST EDITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

During last week reports of proceedings under Sections 124 and 108 against some non-co-operators have come from various parts of Sindh.

Shaik Abdulmajid, Editor, "Alwahid" Karachi has been served with summons by the City Magistrate, Hyderabad for security under Section 108 for alleged seditious speech delivered by him on 23rd November 1923.

Similarly proceedings have been instituted against Abdul Ghani, Secretary Local Khilafat Committee under Section 108. From Shikarpur comes reports of arrest of the Editor of "Watan" under Section 124A. while two other ex-editors of the same paper are also reported to have been summoned under Section 108 I. P. C.

In the Third University Training Corps, Benares, 80 students of the Hindu University have already enlisted and two platoons formed. More young men are eager to join. It is expected that a full company will be raised before long. Supply of accutrements is expected shortly.—A.P.

The following resolution was passed in a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Yeotmal District Association held on the 11th instant:—

Among the resolutions of which notice has been given for the next meeting of the Bengal Council are 25 recommending either the release of political prisoners or the withdrawal of the legislation dealing with them.—A. P.

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MAHOMMEDANS OF TURKISTAN.

DETERMINED NOT TO SUBMIT TO BOLSHEVIKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Jan. 14.

Considerable local comment has been aroused by news reaching Peshawar from Central Asia. Sympathy has always been felt for Mahommedans of Turkistan who have so long withstood Bolshevik attacks but of late the hope had gained ground that though worsted in battle the Mahomedans were receiving reasonable treatment and were being encouraged to settle down to their old means of livelihood. Copies have, however, recently reached Peshawar of an appeal issued to the "Mahommedan World" by some of the Turcoman leaders of Eastern Boklara.

From this appeal which is believed also have been distributed in Afghanistan, it is clear that the Mahommedans still feel themselves severely oppressed and have no semblance of independence except where the inaccessibility of their mountain houses keeps the Bolshevik troops at a distance. In spite of years of fighting against superior forces and continual hardship their national and religious spirit is unbroken and they expresses their intention never to submit to Bolshevik rule.

That the state of affairs depicted in this appeal is true may be gathered from the fact reported by every fresh arrival from Turkistan that all the thousands of Turkoman and other refugees who have fled to Afghanistan of late years firmly refuse Bolshevik offers of reparation and are in fact being joined by many more of their fellow tribesmen who having no longer the resources to continue fighting prefer exile to submission.

INTESTINAL INACTIVITY

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ENGLISH LAW REPORTS.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE CROWN.

MOTOR-CAR OWNER'S LIABILITY.

SIMILARITY OF TRADE NAMES

We take the following English law reports from the "Times":—

COURT OF APPEAL.

RIGHT OF WAY LOST BY ABANDONMENT.

Swan vs. Sinclair.

(Before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Warrington and Sargant.)

A point of law of considerable interest to property-owners, and one in which there is no previous legal authority, was decided by this appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Lawrence on October 25 last. The short question was whether, where a row of London houses and gardens had been sold in separate lots with a covenant that a strip of 15ft. at the foot of each garden should, at the expense of the purchasers, and as soon as possible, be cut off and formed into a road-way leading into a street at right angles to the property; and when, during 50 years, nothing had been done to make the roadway or enforce the covenant, the right to claim the right of way had been lost by abandonment.

In 1871 a row of houses and shops in Essex-road, Islington, were put up to auction in 11 lots. One condition of sale was that a strip of land, 15ft. in width, being the rear of the back gardens of the lots, should be formed into a roadway leading into Church-road, which bounded the side of Lot 1, at right angles to Essex-road. The condition stipulated that the purchasers should, as soon as possible, form the roadway, removing such part of their garden fences as might be necessary from the 15ft. strip; and the original conveyances to the purchasers expressed that the several lots were subject to and with the benefit of the right of way along the intended roadway. In 1871 all the lots were separated from each other by fences, extending to the rear of the gardens, across the intended 15ft. strip, and a brick wall separated Lot 1 (including the intended strip) from Church-road.

Upon the evidence before him, Mr. Justice Lawrence found that, from 1871 to 1922, no attempt had ever been made to form the road-way, nor had any of the fences been taken down for that purpose.

The plaintiff was the freeholder of Lots 2 and 3, which he had acquired in 1911 by a conveyance, which expressed that they had the benefit of the right of way. His father, in 1873, had acquired a lease of Lot 1, expiring in 1922, and in 1883 he levelled up the garden of Lot 1, so as to form a drop of 6ft. between that garden and Lot 2 over the 15ft. strip, a fence being subsequently erected to prevent slipping over the drop. The plaintiff himself became the lessee of Lot 1 in 1904, and in 1919, in contemplation of the end of the lease, he desired to build a garage at the rear of Lots 2 and 3, to take the place of the garage he had constructed at the rear of Lot 1; and for this purpose he levelled up the rear of the gardens of Lots 2 and 3 to reach the level of the rear of Lot 1, and, shortly before the lease expired, pulled down part of the brick wall which separated Lot 1 from Church-road, so as to make an opening along the 15ft. strip, and erected gates. The defendant acquired the freehold of Lot 1 in 1922, and erected a wall across the strip between Lots 1 and 2. The plaintiff then brought the action, claiming the right of way along the strip as contemplated in 1871.

Mr. Justice Lawrence held that as the road-way had never been made; as the strip had always been obstructed; and as the plaintiff and other owners had acquiesced in the obstructions, the easement had long been abandoned. Further, the conduct of the plaintiff or his father in levelling up the strip on Lot 1, so as to cause a drop between that lot and Lot 2, was not consistent with the right claimed.

The plaintiff appealed.

Mr. Jenkins, K.C., and Mr. J. E. Harman were for the plaintiff; Mr. Owen Thompson, K.C., and Mr. R. M. Pattison for the defendant.

At the conclusion of the arguments the Court took time for consideration.

The Court, by a majority, dismissed the appeal, the Master of the Rolls dissenting.

JUDGMENT.

Lord Justice Warrington, having stated the facts, said that from 1871 to 1922 no single owner of any of the houses comprised in the sale had used the intended right of way, nor had any of the cross walls or fences separating the several back gardens been permanently removed. In particular, a 6ft. brick wall separating No. 318 from No. 320, and a similar brick wall separating 316 from Church-road, were allowed to remain. No objection to these obstructions was made by the plaintiff's predecessors in title or by any of the other persons interested in the maintenance of the right of way. The filling up of the garden at the back of No. 316 to a height of 6ft. above the adjoining garden and the building of a retaining wall in 1883 seemed to him (his Lordship) to indicate a definite intention on the part of the defendant's predecessors in title to render impassable the 15ft. for an indefinite period, probably on the assumption that the road had even then been abandoned. The plaintiff never took any steps to use the right of way until a few days before the expiration of the lease of 1873, when he demolished the boundary wall, levelling the ground behind it, and, making an opening in the wall bordering Church-road, drove a motor-car from that road to the back of 320 and 322, where he said he intended to make a garage. The law on the subject was correctly stated by Baron Alderson in Ward vs. Ward (7 Exch., 838), where he said:—"The presumption of abandonment cannot be made from the mere fact of non-user. There must be other circumstances in the case to raise that presumption. The right is acquired by adverse enjoyment. The non-user therefore must be the consequence of something adverse to the user." In the present case the user of the road had been rendered impossible, not only by the continuance of obstructions existing at the date of the grant, but also by the creation of a fresh one, by the raising in 1883 of the land over which the way would pass. The facts were sufficient to raise the presumption that the right was not merely in abeyance and capable at any time of being revived, but had been abandoned, and had now ceased to exist. The appeal failed and must be dismissed.

Lord Justice Sargant delivered judgment to the same effect.

The Master of the Rolls delivered a dissenting judgment, in which he said that non-user was not by itself conclusive evidence of abandonment. It must be considered in relation to the circumstances. Ward vs. Ward (7 Exch., 839), Crossley and Sons, Limited vs. Lightowler (L. R., 2 Ch. App., 478), and Reg. vs. Chorley (12 Q. B., 515). It would seem as if circumstances had induced upon all the owners a common delay in making any attempt to complete the roadway. He (his Lordship) did not think that non-interference with what the owner of No. 318 did in 1883 was a clear indication of an intention to abandon the rights, as at that time the road was not in being, and there could be no cesser of user. The inactivity was not sufficient to justify abandonment. On those grounds he (his Lordship) differed from the learned Judge below, and would allow the appeal, but as the other members of the Court took a different view, it would be dismissed, with costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Stanley Evans and Co.; Messrs. Davey and Pearce.

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL.

JURIES AND HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

Rex vs. Charles Leslie Norman.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, Mr. Justice Lush, Mr. Justice Sankey and Mr. Justice Swift.)

This Court was specially constituted to hear the question argued whether on proof of previous conviction as a habitual criminal and sentence followed by a period of preventive detention a jury must find that the prisoner was a habitual criminal.

The appellant was convicted at the Central Criminal Court of burglary and of uttering a forged document, for which he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and on the jury's finding that he was a habitual criminal he was further sentenced to five years' preventive detention. He appealed against this sentence and the finding upon which it was based.

Mr. Roland Oliver appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Travers Humphreys and Mr. Horace Fenton for the Crown.

Mr. Oliver said that the appellant was convicted before the Commissioner at the Central Criminal Court on November 14, and he contended that it was misdirection on the part of the Judge to direct the jury that they were bound to find on the evidence before them that the appellant was a habitual criminal. Mr. Fenton, in opening the case for the prosecution, had told the jury that if they found that the prisoner had been previously convicted as a habitual criminal and sentenced to preventive detention, they were bound to find that he was a habitual criminal; and the learned Commissioner, in upholding that view, directed the jury that they had no option in the matter.

Counsel went on to say that the statute which dealt with the question was the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1908, section 10, which at sub-section 1 enacted:—

Where a person is convicted on indictment of a crime committed after the passing of this Act, and subsequently the offender admits that he is or is found by the jury to be a habitual criminal, and the Court passes a sentence of penal servitude, the Court, if of opinion that by reason of his criminal habits and mode of life it is expedient for the protection of the public that the offender should be kept in detention for a lengthened period of years may pass a further sentence ordering that on the determination of the sentence of penal servitude he be detained for such period not exceeding ten nor less than five years, as the Court may determine . . .

Subsection 2 enacted that:—

A person shall not be found to be a habitual criminal unless the jury find on evidence:—

(a) That since attaining the age of 16 years he has at least three times previously to the conviction of the crime charged in the said indictment been convicted of a crime, whether any such previous conviction was before or after the passing of this Act, and that he is leading persistently a dishonest or criminal life; or

(b) That he has on such a previous conviction been found to be a habitual criminal and sentenced to preventive detention.

Counsel said that in the present case the words in subsection 2, "A person shall not be found to be a habitual criminal unless the jury find on evidence," had been construed to mean that "a person shall be found to be a habitual criminal if the jury find on evidence."

The Lord Chief Justice.—Suppose that the man had been found to be a habitual criminal 15 years ago, and after suffering terms of detention had lived an honest life for a period of years and then committed a crime, is the fact that 15 years ago he was found to be a habitual criminal to follow him all his life?

Counsel.—That would be a ridiculous conclusion, because the jury would have to find that he is a habitual criminal.

Mr. Justice Lush.—It is like saying that a man who has been an abstainer for 15 years is a habitual drunkard because he was a habitual drunkard 15 years ago.

Counsel cited R. V. Hendrick (C.A.R., 149); R. v. Davis (1917 2 K.B., 855); R. v. Collins (unreported); and R. v. Stanley (1920 2 K.B., 235.) He said that the authorities were against him. Before R. v. Stanley it had been held that the jury "can" find, but since that case this had been construed to mean that the jury "must" find. It was against the decision in that case that he was now appealing. He contended that the Prevention of Crimes Act did not define a habitual criminal, but simply established the conditions precedent for finding that a man was such a criminal.

Mr. Humphreys, on behalf of the Crown, said that the safeguards to be found in the Act made it extremely unlikely that a person would be charged, and still less punished, as a habitual criminal unless he were one. The leave of the Director of Public Prosecutions was necessary for such a charge, and he had his authority for saying that the practice in cases under subsection 2 (b) was not of necessity to give leave to prefer that charge merely because a prisoner had been found to be a habitual criminal.

The Lord Chief Justice.—That is a most proper restraint, but why exercise it if the statute means what you say it does?

Mr. Humphreys contended that a habitual criminal was defined by the Act. It was not a conviction, but a finding, and he submitted that what Parliament said was that a man should not be held to have acquired the status of a habitual criminal for the first time until the jury found certain facts. The Act was not passed in the interests of habitual criminals but in the interests of society.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Which includes habitual criminals.

Mr. Justice Lush.—A man might be a habitual drunkard at one period of his life and at another a habitual teetotaller.

Mr. Humphreys said that his argument went as far as to say that once a habitual criminal always a habitual criminal. Subsection 2 (b) was meaningless unless he was right

The Lord Chief Justice.—That is the bed rock of your argument?

Counsel.—Yes.

Judgment was reserved.

Solicitors.—The Registrar of the Court; the Director of Public Prosecutions.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

MOTOR CAR OWNER'S LIABILITY.

Pratt v. Patrick and another.

(Before Mr. Justice Acton).

This case showed the liability of a motor-car owner for the negligence of his friend in driving it. The action was brought by Mrs. Pratt, a widow under Lord Campbell's Act, on behalf of herself and her four infant children, against the defendants James Patrick and Sessions and Co., Limited, for damages resulting from the death of her husband, Arthur James Pratt, a bookmaker, caused by the negligence of the defendants, their servants or agents, in the following circumstances:—On May 17, 1923 the defendant Patrick, the owner of a motor-car, was being driven in it by his friend, a Mr. Essex. The defendant himself was not in the habit of driving and Mr. Essex had occasionally driven the car before. On the occasion in question the defendant and his friend were seated in the front while Pratt was a passenger seated in the rear of the car. When the car was crossing the Teddington Hands Cross Roads, near Tewkesbury, a collision occurred between the car and a heavy motor-lorry laden with timber and owned by the defendants Sessions and Co. Limited, which collision caused the death of the plaintiff's husband. The action was tried at the Birmingham Assizes, and judgment was given today.

Mr. Hurst, K.C., and Mr. John Wylie appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Batten, K.C., and Mr. J. F. Eales for the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Acton, after reviewing the evidence given at the trial said that he was satisfied that there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the driver of the motor lorry, and the defendants, Sessions and Co., Limited, were therefore entitled to judgment with costs of the action brought against them. The motor lorry had almost crossed the road when the collision occurred and there was abundant room for the motor-car to pass, and he (his Lordship) had on the evidence arrived at the conclusion that the collision was caused by the negligence of the driver of the motor car.

On that finding some legal questions arose, one of which was as to the duty and liability of the owner of a motor-car which was driven by a friend. Was he the owner's agent? In the present case the car was being driven with the authority and consent of the defendant Patrick by Mr. Essex, who was a mere licensee. Could it, then, he said that that made Patrick responsible for the death of the deceased man?

After considering the authorities, particularly Samson v. Aitchison (28 *the Times* L.R., 559; (1912) A.C., 844) his Lordship said that the contention of Mr. Hurst—namely, that, if Mr. Patrick had himself been driving and had caused the collision, he would be liable to the plaintiff; and, secondly, that, as Patrick was in the car at the time, he had entrusted the control of the car to Essex—must be accepted. In his (his Lordship's) view, judgment for the plaintiff ought to be given against the defendant Patrick. There would be judgment for £800, to be divided as follows—£300 for the widow and £125 for each of the children, the moneys for the children to be paid into Court and dealt with afterwards for them. The plaintiff would have the costs of the action, together with the costs for which she was liable to the defendants, Sessions and Co., Limited.

Solicitors.—Mr. John W. Barton, agent for Messrs. F. B. Darling and Son, Birmingham; Messrs. Nash Field and Co., agents for Messrs. Blewitt and Co., Birmingham; Mr T. Haynes Duffell, Birmingham.

ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGES AGAINST THE CROWN.

Adelaide Steam Ship Company Limited v. The King.

(Before Mr. Justice Greer).

His Lordship now delivered his reserved judgment in this case the hearing of which was reported in *The Times* of December 12 and 13.

The plaintiffs were owners of a steamship, the Warilda, which was requisitioned by the Australian Government during the war, and was taken over by the British Admiralty for use as a hospital ship, and, later, as an ambulance transport. When the Warilda was bringing a number of wounded soldiers from Havre to Southampton one night she came into collision with another steamer. A collision action was brought by the owners of the other steamer, and eventually it was held by the House of Lords that the collision had been caused by an error of judgment amounting to negligence on the part of the Warilda. The plaintiffs were therefore held liable to the owners of the other steamer. The relations of the plaintiffs with the Admiralty were governed it was agreed, by the terms of the well-known charterparty, T. 99, and by that charterparty the Admiralty, in effect, agreed to accept liability for war risks. The plaintiffs therefore having been held liable in the collision action, sued the Crown by petition of right to recover over against the Crown, on the ground that the damage had arisen in circumstances which constituted a war risk. The petition of right was litigated to the House of Lords. In the course of the proceedings an order was made that only the question of principle should be decided, and that when the principle had been settled the case should, if necessary, be remitted to the Commercial Court to assess the amount of damages, and the case now came before the Court for assessment.

The proceedings under the petition of right, when the House of Lords decided that the collision had been the result of a war risk and that the fact that the Warilda had been negligently navigated did not affect the result, were reported in 39 *The Times* L.R., 333.

The material clause in the charterparty T. 99 was clause 19, which was:—

The risks of war which are taken by the Admiralty are those risks which would be excluded from an ordinary English policy of marine insurance by the following or similar, but not more expensive, clause:—

Warranted free of capture seizure, and detention and the consequences thereof . . . and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations.

The plaintiffs claimed under six heads: (1) Loss of hire for the time during which the Warilda was undergoing repair after the collision; (2) coal burnt while the Warilda was undergoing repair; (3) the damage to the Warilda herself caused by the collision; (4) the damages which the plaintiffs had to pay to the owners of the other steamer; (5) the costs which the plaintiffs had been obliged to pay to the owners of the other steamer; and (6) the costs which the plaintiffs themselves had incurred in defending the collision action.

Mr. MacKinnon, K.C., Mr. Dunlop K.C., and Mr. Damas appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Solicitor-General (Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C.), Mr. Raeburn, K.C., and Mr. Balloch for the Crown.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Greer read a long judgment, in which, after stating the facts, he dealt with the various heads of claim in detail. The actual amounts of damage which might be recoverable under each head would, he said have to be ascertained by reference; all that he would now do would be to settle the classes of damage which the claimants could recover. The first item claimed was the hire for the period during which the vessel was under repair. By the terms of the charter it was clear that this sum would be recoverable unless the Crown were protected by the cesser of hire clause. That clause provided for cesser if the vessel became unable to do its work owing to deficiency of men or stores, breakdown of machinery . . . or any other cause, and the Crown contended that the *ejusdem generis* rule did not apply, and that the words "or any other cause," covered any cause whatever. In his view the test to be applied was that stated by him in the Namaqua Copper Company case (25 Com. Cas., 212). Was the cause relied on of a like kind with the causes enumerated? In this case he thought that the damage to the vessel was of a like kind to the causes enumerated, and he therefore held that the vessel was off hire while she was under repair. In fact, after the collision she went on and landed her passengers, and he held that she did not go off hire until they were landed.

Then, as to the cost of repairs to the Warilda. This item he thought, was clearly recoverable, as would also be the wages of master and crew and the cost of coal consumed so far as it was incidental to the performance of repairs, as, for instance, in getting the vessel into dry dock for the repairs to be carried out.

With regard to the claim for damages which the claimants were obliged to pay to the owners of the other steamer, such damages were not the direct result of a warlike operation, but were the result of negligence in the performance of such operation. The promise of indemnity under section 19 of T. 99 was an insurance, the subject-matter of which was loss of or damage to the ship herself, and did not extend to liability for damage to others. He therefore held that this item was not recoverable.

The claim for costs appeared to be covered by the order referring the matter to the Commercial Court, and would be dealt with by the taxing master.

In the result the only part of the claim which succeeded was the claim for such sums as were reasonably expended in the repair of the Warilda herself.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Parker, Garrett, and Co.; the Treasury Solicitor.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

SIMILARITY OF TRADE NAMES.

Bradleys (Chepstow-Place) Limited v. Marks and Another.

(Before Mr. Justice Romer.)

This was a motion by a firm of costumiers to restrain the defendants from carrying on the business of ladies' costumiers under the name of "Bradleys."

Mr. Hughes, K.C. and Mr. Howard Wright appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Wilfrid Hunt for the defendants.

Mr. Hughes said that the defendants had started a business of ladies' costumiers at Dartford, Camden Town, Forest Gate, and Watford under the name of "Bradleys," and that the conduct of the defendants in doing this might seriously prejudice the business of the plaintiff firm.

Mr. Hunt read an affidavit in which it was pointed out that the business of the defendants could not be confused with that of the plaintiffs. It was quite a different style of business, and was one which catered for a totally different class of customers.

Mr. Justice Romer said that the choice of the name was unfortunate, and he suggested that the defendants had better give an undertaking in the terms of the notice of motion, until the trial of the action.

Mr. Hunt said that his clients had had no intention of causing confusion between the two businesses. They would be glad to have the matter finally disposed of and they were willing that the motion should be treated as the trial of the action. They would give a perpetual undertaking in the terms of the notice of motion.

His Lordship.—Very well.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Nye, Moreton, and Clowes; Mr. J. Moverley Sharp.

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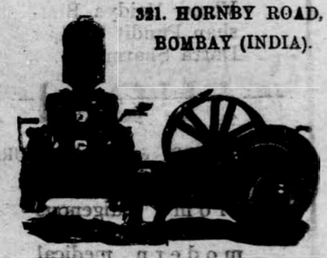

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